PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA:
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest. Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,136—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th Octr.
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	P. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	755	W. B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 860	Rs. 526	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	2nd Nov.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,268	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporito	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
S.S. X			18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th Oct., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 31st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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CLARETS ! CLARETS ! !

TREACHER & CO.'S CLARETS are shipped direct from Bordeaux from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

CONDITION IN QUALITY GUARANTEED.

CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.		CASH. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
13	8	7	12	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12	0	7	0
13	8	7	12	BORDEAUX	12	0	7	0
16	12	9	0	PETIT MEDOC	15	0	8	4
20	0	11	4	SUPERIOR MEDOC	18	0	10	0
29	0	15	10	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26	0	14	0
23	0	14	0	GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	20	8	12	8
38	0	23	0	CHATEAU LAROSE	34	0	20	8
46	0	26	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	41	8	23	0
12	4	6	12	ST. EULALIE CLARET	11	0	6	0

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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FROM
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OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD? Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam. which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.
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Sap the Sources of Life and kill all Energy and Enjoyment.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

quickly drives away the Disease and restores Sufferers to health and strength. EVEN CONFIRMED cases yield quickly to its action.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE WATER,
By means of
KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS,
THE SIMPLEST,
MOST EFFICIENT,
YET CHEAPEST
ON THE INDIAN MARKET.
EASIEST TO CLEANSE.
1 Gallon, Rs. 12 } Charged and
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SHOWS a most gratifying increase month by month. It seems evident that the Public are becoming aware of the objectionable nature of many of the compounds sold as Hair Restorers, &c., and are giving preference to this Douche, which is undoubtedly

THE PUREST IN COMPOSITION,
AS IT IS THE MOST PLEASANT
AND EFFECTIVE IN USE.

It is guaranteed an entirely Vegetable Compound and free from Lead, Paraffin, Sulphur, or any deleterious ingredient. Each Bottle bears Professor Attfield's Certificate.
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„ "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	„	525	„	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,
London, 7th October, 1897.

MESSRS. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—We have pleasure in intimating that we have APPOINTED YOU SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY, for the SALE of our VARIOUS BRANDS of SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKY, OLD TOM, GIN, and LION BRAND RUM.

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R. THORNE & SONS, LD., DISTILLERS,
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WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are now prepared to accept Fire Risks on Goods and Properties of all kinds in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates.

M. S. JAMSETJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

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AND
EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
In honor of their being appointed
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.
AT THE
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON
OF
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
Hornby Row, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building,
BOMBAY.
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 25th and the 25th OCTOBER, 1897.
From 6-30 to 10 P.M.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

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APOLLO ST.,
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FROM
Rs. 40.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

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"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

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AN ASSISTANT with a good knowledge of MECHANICS (Theoretical and applied), is also required. Applicants should give all the above particulars required, and also state in which of the following departments they have been employed:—(a) PATTERN MAKING, (b) FOUNDRY, (c) SMITHY, (d) MACHINE TOOLS and LATHES, (e) FITTING.

Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Only written applications will be considered, which should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL of the Institute.

C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT No. 25, MOUNT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1897, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, out-houses, stable, &c., situated on the property bearing Street No. 25, Mount Road, Mazagon.

SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from Major S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, posts, post plates, purlins, railings, rafters, battens, country tiles, etc., etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th October, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Parsiwada Street, opposite the Old Girgaum Police Court, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, books, pictures, lamps, harmonium, cottage piano by Rose and Co., D. B. L. rifle by Ross and Co., London, D. B. B. L. gun by Trench-r, swords, etc., the property of the late Rao Bahadoor Luchmonsing Zavsing, Superintendent of Railway Postal Service, and others.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, velvet piled Brussels' carpets, Satsuma jars and vases, books, Singer's sewing machines, French-polished pony cart, handsome victoria with Arab horse and harness, cottage piano by Soundy, in first rate condition, a large collection of choice pots in china and other pots, such as English honeysuckle, stephanotis, purple lilies, eves plants, etc., the property of the late F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—

1 English-built rubber-tyred wheel landau by Vindover, nearly new with a powerful and very fast bay waler mare, 15-2, and English-made patent leather harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also Paris-made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, very rich Paris-made sets of dinner service and table glassware, incandescent gas chandeliers and arc lamps, telescopic floor lamps, English ice box, gent's pneumatic tyred bicycle, gent's and lady's saddles with bridles and patent stirrup, handsome victoria with horse and harness, coir matting, etc., the property of MONSIEUR JOS. PELINSKI DE BELTY, French Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 6 CASES GERMAN SILVER WIRE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Motilal Bhogilal Damania—

6 cases German silver wire.

SALE OF 14 CASES GERMAN SILVER WIRE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Motilal Bhogilal Damania.

ex s.s. Bufford Hall.—
6-765 15-16—2 cases German silver wire.
ex s.s. Hispania.
6-771-9-10—2 cases German silver wire.
ex s.s. Branksome Hall.—
6-771-11-12—2 cases German silver wire.
ex s.s. Armenia.—
6-774 15-16—2 cases German silver wire.
6-779 3—1 case German silver wire.
6-779 4—1 case German silver wire.
6-777 5—1 case German silver wire.
6-777 6—1 case German silver wire.
6-777 7—1 case German silver wire.
6-777 8—1 case German silver wire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF IVORY, SILVERWARE, FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, PLUMBER'S TOOLS, IRON AND EARTHEN PIPES, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m.

The effects of the late Dharamsey Ramdas, consisting of packages and pieces of ivory, silver utensils, 24 bundles of rice, &c.

The effects of the late Essajee Noorbhoy, consisting of household furniture, iron safe, cotton and brass pots, gold and silver ornaments, plumber's tools, iron and earthen pipes, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED HALF PART OR SHARE IN A FLOUR MILL, situate at New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort, and known as "The Empress Roller Flour Mill."

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Esmailbhoy Nansey, the transferee, of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of surviving mortgagor, Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, and the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Karmaleebhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 21st April, 1897, made between the said Karmaleebhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of the one part, and Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy of the other part.

All that the undivided half part or share in the business of Flour Millers carried on under the name of "The Empress Roller Flour Mills" at No. 23, New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay, and of and in all the plant, trade fixtures, engine, machinery, utensils, implements and effects now being in and about or belonging to the said Flour Mills, or used or employed in or about the trade or business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF IRON AND EARTHEN PIPES, BENDS JUNCTIONS, &c., AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 122, Duncan Road, the stock in trade of the late Essajee Noorbhoy, consisting of cast iron ventilating branch pipes, heads, gratings syphon traps, boots and shoes, bends, T pieces, swan necks, pipe fittings, galvanized iron pipes, earthen pipes, bends, junctions, gully traps, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th October, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 71 of 1897.

Narronji Muljee and another..........................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Nathoobai Morarji and another..........................Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker and Gulabchand Motichand Damania, the Special Commissioners appointed under the decretal order of the High Court, dated the 14th day of October, 1897, and made in Suit No. 71 of 1879, the undersigned will sell without reserve by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th November, 1897, at 3 p.m., at their Rooms in Apollo Street, the Land and Ginning and Pressing Factory known as the Factory of the Kagwad Ginning Co., situated at Kagwad Zilla, Belgaum Talooka, Athni, with all the machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, pictures, tools, implements stock-in-trade, stores, and other property thereto belonging in their present condition as they may be. The particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtiker, Attorney for the plaintiffs, in Church Gate Street or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the defendants, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road or at the offices of the undersigned, in Apollo Street. The Factory is on view.

The particulars of the Land on which the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory is situated.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated in Kagwad Pottookdi, Athni Tookdi Belgaum Talooka, Athni, bearing Revenue No. 140, standing in the name of Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, admeasuring 9 acres and 5 Goonthas assessed with other lands now belonging to Bharmapa bin Nana Khote, at Rs. 18 per annum and bounded as follows:—On the east by a plot bearing Revenue No. 141, belonging to Appa bin Dada Khote, on the west by the public road leading to Narwada, on the south by the Inam land of Mahdoo bin Kassiba Rangari, whereof Keshavvarna bin Shri Bhavani is the Vahivatdar, and on the north by the plot of land belonging to the said Bharmapa bin Nana Khote with all the messuages standing thereon and known as the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory, together with all the plant, machinery, engine, boiler, press, gins, fixtures, tools, implements stock-in-trade, stores, etc., as the same may be in their present condition.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY, &c.

One 14 nominal horse power high pressure horizontal engine.
One cornish boiler 22' long and 5' 6" diameter, of 100lbs working pressure.
12 double roller gins by Messrs. Plat Bros. and Co.
One seed cotton opener (country).
One donkey pump, cameron type,
One 10' self acting sliding screw cutting and surfacing gap lathe.
One hand wheel to drive the lathe.
Shaftings, pulleys, belting gearing, etc.
One west patent geometrical half press (broken).
One press cotton opener (wooden).
One cotton weighing scale (broken).
One belows one anvil and smithy and nechanic tools.
One roller press chimney and hositing tackles, spare parts of gins and other stores.

Five broken parts of the half press machinary which are lying in Messrs. Drewet, Chowna and Company's godowns opposite the Prince's Dock, and which must be taken delivery of by the purchaser at his own expense.

All the machinery is used for nearly four years.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th October, 1897.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranted Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..........................Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, 4 and months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY DEPOT will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for DIWALI [Hindu] Holiday.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, 28th October, at 5-45 P.M.

R. B. NIXON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 34th DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Gt. Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share, for the Half year ended 30th June, 1897, has been declared, and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 7th day of October, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1897.

CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

WE have IMPORTED a Large Stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by the Palmer Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ld., Jarrow on Tyne and the Arab Cycle Co. of Birmingham.

The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class, manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres and Brook's Saddles, also latest improved Dustproof pedals. The ARAB CYCLES are good serviceable Machines at a Cheaper rate and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

NETT CASH PRICES AS UNDER:—

	Rs.
PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	360
" Ladies with Gearcase	380
Arab Gent's Roadster or Racers	300
" Ladies with gearcase	320

General Wholesale Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon,
W. CROWDER & Co.,
Bombay and Calcutta.
Retail Sub Agents.
The PALMER and ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,
6 Church Gate Street,
and
ASQUITH and LORD,
Apollo Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders executed. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	61	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
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FOOCHOW.
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HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 2 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..............................£600,000
RESERVE FUND................£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES,
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed, when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Bureau Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchange of Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algeria
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 20th July 1

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) .... $ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6

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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to issue of date between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 3-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions............As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.............................. 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" [illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 10-10m., 11-1a. Low water, 4-12m., 4-23a.
Diwalee Day and Illuminations: Banks closed.
Illuminations and Exhibition of Photographs, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons 6-30 to 10 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Stolzenfels entered, and the steamers Nasari and Chilka left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra left the dock on Saturday.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Hansraj Thara, residing at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that while her daughter, aged seven years, was returning home from school, on the afternoon of the 21st instant, someone removed from her person a pair of gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 44.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Gungadhar Rutton, a mill-hand, aged twenty-seven years, employed in the Standard Mill, was at work in the mill, on Friday afternoon, when he accidentally had his right hand caught in the machinery and sustained a fracture of the hand and forearm. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Rama Hari, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamship Colaba, was, on Friday afternoon, removing the covering of No. 3 hatch, when he accidentally fell into the hold a height of about fifteen feet, fracturing his left arm. The injured man is now lying under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of September last 4 bullocks were sent to Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 72 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment; and 273 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 48 cartmen for overloading their carts.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Shivi, a Hindu woman aged thirty years, was, on Friday afternoon, going along the Nagdavie Street, when she was knocked down by a landau, which was coming from the opposite direction, and one of the wheels passed over her left leg, fracturing the bone. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. From an inquiry made by the police, it appears that at the time of the accident, the conveyance was being driven on the wrong side of the road, and that the driver got away with the conveyance, immediately after the accident, in order to avoid any trouble he might have come in for. He is being sought for by the police.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—At 6 o'clock on Friday evening a horse, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, which was tied to a ladder in his compound, at Girgaum Road, was being groomed by a ghorawalla when the animal took fright and bolted with the ladder into the street, where it came into collision with a victoria, belonging to Mr. Eknath Rughoonath Bhote, residing at Malabar Hill, breaking both the lamps, shafts, and splash-board of that carriage. The horse proceeded a few paces more and broke a Municipal oil lamp which had been fixed at an excavation to guard the public against danger. The runaway horse was injured about the knees by the ladder. The coachman, belonging to Mr. Eknath's carriage, was hurt while jumping off the coach-box.

THE SOCIETY OF N. S. DE PIEDADE.—This charitable institution of the Portuguese community celebrated its annual feast in the Church of St. Francis, Dabool, with great pomp, on Sunday. After Mass, the congregation adjourned to the old Church, to hear the report of the Society. The Very Revd. Canon Faria, Vicar-General, presided. The report showed that during the year the society maintained 98 persons, besides paying the passages of 16 persons to Goa. The financial state of the Society is satisfactory. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,319-12-5, and the expenses to Rs. 2,328-13-3, leaving a net balance of Rs. 990-10-2 which, added to the previous balance in hand, raised the fund to Rs. 9,129-8-2. The Society has 70 members and 300 subscribers on its rolls. The long-felt want of a house for the accommodation of the poor of the Society has been supplied in part. The society records its best thanks, among others, to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, to the Governor-General of Goa, Mr. J. Leask, Deputy Health Officer of Bombay, and Drs. A. G. Viegas and Fylinto de Souza.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Inspector Sloane charged Sulleman Curreemji alias Nanjia, a noted character, with house-breaking and theft of embroidered wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 300, the property of Sayid Ahmed, a book-binder, of Temker Street. About 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 12th instant, the complainant locked the door of his room and went out. During his absence the accused broke open the lock on the door, and having abstracted a number of embroidered pieces of wearing apparel from one of the open cupboards in the room left the house. About 2 o'clock on the following morning, the complainant returned home, and discovering the loss reported the matter to the police. On the 17th instant, the accused was arrested by the police on suspicion in connection with another theft committed at Mutton Road. The police upon inquiry traced the property in the present case, to the possession of a Borah named Allibhoy, with him it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 50 only. His Worship convicted the accused, and as he was an old offender, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—A copy of the Zoroastrian Calendar, an annual publication, compiled by Mr. Muncherji Hoshangji Jagose, proprietor of the Bombay Vartman Press, and editor of the *Satya Mitra*, has been sent to us for notice. It contains as usual a long and descriptive account of the principal events which happened during the past year among the Parsee community. From an account of the Parsee charities, we see that the sum given away by this community last year amounts to rupees nine lakhs, including smaller sums, amounting in all to Rs. 2,34,000, and those given by the Parsees in commemoration of their deceased relatives, amounting to Rs. 5,25,000. Charitable institutions, such as fire-temples, towers-of-silence, dharamsalas, dispensaries, etc., cost a sum of nearly Rs. 1,50,000. The account is followed by the usual subjects contained in a calendar. The subjects really noteworthy are the three essays which appear in this calendar, 1st, an account of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria; 2nd, an essay on the Common origin of the Parsee and the Hindu Communities; and, lastly, a long account of the Bubonic Plague with a list of all the plagues that had visited various parts of the world at various periods of its existence. The second essay, which occupies a goodly space of this bulky volume, is written by the well-known Parsee priest, Ervad Dadabhai Cursetji Dordi.

THE "CROWN OF VIRTUE."—Those responsible for the improvement of the colour and complexion of the Native Drama in Bombay have lately not been unmindful of their duty to the theatre-going portion of the native community. Instead of portraying ribaldry and vice in alluring forms, they appear, in most instances, to make truth and virtue the ruling principles of the pieces they produce upon the stage. The two principal Parsee theatrical companies, Mr. Ballivala's and Mr. Appoo's, which left Bombay on account of the plague last year, have since been performing in different parts of the country with marked success and increasing popularity. The New Alfred Theatrical Company, owned and conducted by Mr. Mahomed Alli, a Borah gentleman, has thus had the field in Bombay all to itself as far as bright and sparkling operas in the best and purest Urdu are concerned. To the proverbial patience and perseverance of his race, Mr. Mahomed Alli adds great enterprise and liberality in making his performances popular as well as successful. The distinguishing feature of all the plays introduced by him has been to illustrate, in the most charming manner, the ultimate triumph of virtue in this world; and the heroes and heroines of his pieces impress this lesson upon the audience with an effectiveness which cannot fail to exercise beneficial results. The play of "Tajai-Naiki," or the Triumph of Virtue, for instance, has had a most successful running for many months past; and yet the houses are crowded every Saturday evening to witness its performance. The noble aim and resourcefulness of Mr. Mahomed Alli are acknowledged on all hands to deserve the large measure of public patronage which he has been receiving.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—Mr. L. G. Fernandez, Subordinate Judge, left, to-day, for Poona, in order to take charge of his new appointment. Rao Bahadoor V. M. Bodas received charge of the office of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Thana, on Monday last.—Mr. D. G. Ommanney, of the Thana Police, is spoken of as the future Superintendent of Police at Dharwar.—Almost all the members of the Traffic Department, Thana Railway Station, have been transferred to different stations on the G. I. P. Railway Line, lately.—The Daily Passengers' Association, Thana, intend to send in a petition to the newly appointed General Traffic Manager, with a request to lower third-class fares (and periodical tickets) between Kalyan and Bombay.—The residents of Chichnee-Tarpoor (Dhanoo) have applied to the Surgeon-General, Bombay, soliciting him to [illegible] the services of Mr. Moreshwar Trim[illegible]-Sathe, Medical Officer in charge of the Chichnee Charitable Dispensary, who has been under orders for Roodghee, on special duty in connection with the bubonic plague. Mr. Sathe, while on duty at Chichnee, did his best to stamp out the bubonic plague which had broken out at Dhanoo and its suburbs in April last.—The house of Constable Jacob Israel at Utalsar caught fire accidentally in the afternoon of Wednesday last. The chairman of the local Municipality proceeded to the spot promptly and lost no time in extinguishing the flames with the aid of the fire-engine. The chief constable and a party of policemen also arrived at the scene and exerted themselves in putting out the fire. The damage done to the house is estimated at about rupees one hundred.—A native agent belonging to Messrs. Croft and Mody's Bone Mills is being prosecuted in the court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, for allowing a public nuisance in the compound of the mills near the railway station at Chandnee.—Mr. Jairam Balvant, Station Master, died at Khandalla on Monday last. He was an old inhabitant of Thana. His uniform kindness and courtesy to visitors of all castes and creeds won for him the respect of everybody for many years past.

ADDRESS TO THE RAJA OF KHETRI.

H. H. SRIYUT AJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Raja of Khetri, who had been to England to witness the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria and who arrived by the last mail, was on Saturday evening presented with an address by some Hindu citizens at the residence of Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nothoobhoy, Girgaum Back Road. There was a large attendance of Hindus. The Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade, C. I. E., was voted to the chair. On his arrival, the Raja was received by Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas and other members of the committee, who escorted him to the reception room on the first floor.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas opened the proceedings by reading the following address:—

To H. H. Sriyut Ajit Singh Bahadur, Raja of Khetri.

May it please Your Highness,—We feel great pride in being permitted to present on behalf of the Hindus of Bombay this address as a mark of our esteem and regard for your Highness, the illustrious representative of an ancient family of Kshatriyas who have ever been the pride of India. The rare moral courage your Highness has shown in undertaking a voyage to England, we take as an indication that your Highness fully realises the duty of the nobility of India who are our natural leaders to help by their example the reforms which are sorely needed for the regeneration of this country. The splendid receptions given to Your Highness in all parts of England and the special consideration shown by our Beloved Sovereign the Queen Empress who had your Highness as Her Guest in Her Palace at Windsor and decorated Your Highness with a gold medal, unmistakably indicate Her appreciation of your Highness's loyalty and devotion to the British Government. The presence in this hall of Your Highness's subjects residing in Bombay and of those who have come all the way from Khetri to welcome Your Highness back to this country eloquently speaks of the love and affection they have for your Highness to whose skilful and benevolent administration of their State they owe all their present happiness and prosperity. The whole of India lies under a deep debt of obligation to Your Highness, for Your Highness was the first to discover the marvellous abilities of Swami Vivekananda and help him to carry the mission of Vedanta to Europe and America which has extorted from the civilised world that respect and admiration for our religion to which it is entitled. Wishing Your Highness long life and prosperity, we beg to remain, your Highness's Admirers, Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, J.P., (Nagarshet, Kapol Banias); Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar (Member, Legislative Council; Goculdas K. Parekh, B.A, LL.B., (Member, Legislative Council); Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A. LL.B., (Pleader High Court); Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey Mulji, J.P., (Mill-owner); Mamraj Ram Bhagat, (Merchant); S. S. Setlur, B.A. LL.B., (Advocate, Bombay High Court.)

His Highness, in reply to the address, gave at some length his experiences in England, describing the Jubilee procession in which the Native Princes took such an active part, and praising the British for their prowess and their love of justice and fair play. He referred to the loyalty of the Native Princes in general and those of Jodhpore and Jeypore in particular, who had volunteered their services and had gone to the frontier to fight the enemy of the British. The Princes of Rajputana were loyal to the core. H. M. the Queen took a deep, keen, and abiding interest in her Indian subjects. Her Majesty received him and the other Princes in a very kind and graceful manner, and the first question the Queen-Empress asked him was: "How fares the plague and famine in India? Do they show any abatement?" These questions from such a mighty, and at the same time a modest monarch spoke for themselves. Englishmen were, as a rule, very honourable and hospitable. They accorded a hearty welcome to Indians, and showed that they made no distinction for colour, caste, or creed. It behoves the Natives of India to exhibit a similar friendly and conciliatory spirit to their rulers, and the benefits accruing from it would be immense. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman having accorded a cordial welcome to the Prince back to Bombay, and having wished him a safe journey to his native country, referred to the numerous benefits resulting from the Native Princes coming in closer contact with the ruling nation in their own country.

The guest of the evening was then decorated with garlands of flowers, and floral presents being distributed among the assembly, the proceedings terminated.

HAPPIEST OF ALL.

THERE is no time in the twenty-four hours when one ought to feel so thoroughly satisfied and content as immediately after a good, hearty meal. And all healthy persons do feel so. The body's demands have been met, and we are easy and comfortable, as though we had paid off an old dun and had money left. We are accessible, humane, and good natured. Then, if ever we will grant a request without grumbling. "True benevolence," says a crusty old friend of mine, "is located in a capable stomach recently filled."

Yes, but what of the incapable stomachs, of which there are so many?—stomachs that disappoint and plague their owners, till the act of feeding, so delightful to others, becomes an act to avoid the necessity of which they are almost willing to die? Ah, that is quite another thing. These poor souls are they who say, as Miss Wallace says in this letter of hers, "I was no longer to be counted among those who have pleasure in eating. Far from it. As for me I was afraid to eat. I felt the need of food, of course—the weakness and sinking that accompanied abstinence—but what was I to do? The moment I ate, my distress and pain commenced. No matter how light the repast was, nor how careful I was not to hurry in taking it, the result was the same. The distress and gnawing pains followed, with discomfort in the chest, and a sense of choking, as if some bits of food had lodged there and where irritating me.

"So objectionable and repugnant to me was the act of eating that for days together I didn't touch a morsel of solid food, subsisting entirely on milk and soda water. Owing to this enforced lack of nourishment I got extremely weak, and about as thin as I could be. I must not forget to say that this happened to me, or rather it began to happen in July, 1883, when I was living at Wellington, in Shropshire. It came on, as you may say, gradually and not with any sudden or acute symptoms. I found myself low, languid, and tired. Then came the failure of my appetite and the other things I I have named.

"I took the usual medicines for indigestion, but they had no good effect. After six month's experience of this kind of misery I read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup as a remedy for this disease, and got a bottle from Mr. Bates, the chemist, in Wellington. Having used it a few days I felt great relief, and when I had consumed two bottles I was entirely well. Since then I have heartily commended Mother Seigel's Syrup to many friends, who have invariably been cured, as I was. You have my permission to publish my letter, if you desire to do so. (Signed) Minnie Wallace, Nurse, The Union Workhouse, Oldham, February 22nd, 1895.

In a communication dated January 8th, 1895, Mrs. Henrietta McCallam, of 40, Downsfield Road, Walthamstow, near London, states that her daughter Emma fell ill in the spring of 1888 with the same symptoms described by Miss Wallace. She craved food, yet, when it was placed before her, she turned from it almost with loathing. "As time went on," so runs the mother's letter, "my daughter became so weak she could hardly walk. Neither home medicines nor those of the doctors did any good. Her sufferings continued for over eight years.

"In June, 1894, she began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, of which we had just read in a little book that was left at the house. In a week she was better, and in less than two months she was enjoying better health than ever before. She has since ailed nothing, and can eat any kind of food. (Signed) (Mrs) Henritta McCallam."

"Happy," sings Homer "were they who fell under the high walls of Troy." Happier are they who have never fallen under the crushing weight of indigestion or dyspepsia. Happiest, perhaps, of all are they who have been lifted up by Mother Seigel's remedy and placed where once again they can eat, drink, and be Merry. And if all these could be gathered together they would make a greater host than the Greek poet ever dreamed of.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 23.

10 p.m.	81·4

SUNDAY.—OCT. 24.

6 a.m.	79·9
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	85·3
6 p.m.	84·1

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE seventh annual athletic and sporting meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, was concluded, on Saturday evening, after affording four days' amusement and recreation to the general public, who seemed to take a keener interest this year than in previous years. The sportsmen who formed the body of stewards, and who personally contributed towards making the meeting a success and a satisfactory affair, deserve credit, and the other gentlemen who acted in the capacity of the judge, the starter, and other officers, greatly lightened the labour of the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Piele and McCausland, who, though quite over-worked, were found carrying out their duties with marked activity and zeal. The programme for Saturday afternoon was particularly attractive, and the items were very interesting. The golf-driving competition opened the sports for the day, and Mr. Kiddie, outdriving his opponents, carried the first prize. Tent-pegging by sections was the next event. The Middlesex Regiment team secured the largest number of points, and the members were each awarded a silver cup. Lloyd Lindsay Race (ladies' nomination) proved a very interesting event. It afforded an opportunity for the discovery that even amongst the ladies there are some very clever shots, though the majority of them took over a score of balls to hit a chattie a few yards in front of them. Mrs. Lang and Miss Hewitt displayed a good deal of dexterity and good "shooting." But the luckiest and best was Miss Westbrooke, who knocked down the chattie at the very first shot. Miss Bromley sent the shots very quickly and broke the chattie at the third shot. Mrs. Blake, who tried her best, experienced hard lines. The shot hit the chattie, but was too feeble to break it. Two more darts and the chattie came down. Miss Bromley's nominee, Fischer, rode more quickly than Symes, Miss Westbrooke's nominee, and got first prize, while Captain Muriel was indebted to Mrs. Blake for the third place. The driving competition showed how our local "drivers" are unable to avoid striking against obstacles, or pass through a narrow gate without "brushing" the same. Mr. Prevost was the only competitor who stood the test. He passed his neat little turn-out quite safely through. Mr. Fred. Graham was the next best man, and he managed to avoid all obstacles but one, the pole being knocked down by the obstinacy of his pony. The third prize was awarded to Mrs. Barlow, the only lady competitor in the event. The Pony Scury (handicap distance) was won by Midshipmite, Alibaba and Banker being second and third, respectively. The results of the various events are:—

GOLF-DRIVING COMPETITION.

Mr J C Kiddie	1
Capt Chamier	2
Mr O Marshall	3
Mr P F Fischer	0
Mr M Reid	0
The Rev R M Gray	0
Mr C H S Boggs	0
Mr E F Nicholson	0

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.

Judges—Maj. C. J. Blomfield and Capt. Chamier.

Two runs were allowed unless the first run did not score. (First run Echelon; second run Diamond.) Marks were awarded as follows:—Strike 2; move 4; take 6. To claim a "take" the peg must be carried 30 yards. The point of the spear was to be kept up until within 15 yards of the peg. Points up to a maximum of 8 for each run were awarded for style and dressing at discretion of the judges. Points were deducted if pace is insufficient.

The Middlesex Regt.—Team.	
Capt Hayes Capt Muriel Capt Lempriere Mr Ingle	1
The Jackal Club—Team.	
Mr F A Prevost Mr W C Symes Mr T W Birkett Mr F Graham	0
Chota Peg Team.	
Mr C G Webster Mr F A Reddie Mr L S Hudson Mr D N Graham	0
The Gymkhana Team.	
Mr E McCausland Mr P F Fischer Mr A J Peile Mr A M Tod	

LLOYD LINDSAY—LADIES' NOMINATION.

Competitor had to ride a given course, carrying chattie to nominatrix, where he had to dismount and place chattie on post, nominatrix to break chattie with polo ball from distance of about 5 yards. As soon as chattie was broken, competitor mounted and rode home over given course.

Starter—Maj. Blomfield. Judges—Maj. Long and Capt. Chamier.

Miss Bromley, nominated Mr P F Fischer	1
Miss Westbrooke, nominated Mr W C Symes	2
Mrs Blake, nominated Capt Muriel	3
Mrs Reddie, nominated Mr F A Reddie	0
Miss Hewitt, nominated Mr A H Froome	0
Miss Betts, nominated Mr C G Webster	0
Mrs Fleet, nominated Mr C Corbet	0
Mrs Hughes, nominated Mr T W Birkett	0
Mrs Hojel, nominated Mr E McCausland	0
Mrs Long, nominated Capt Hayes	0
Mrs R Barlow, nominated Mr A Couvela	0
Miss Brooks, nominated Mr A Hoare	0
Mrs Gilbert, nominated Mr T D Moore	0
Mrs Shaw, nominated Mr T L Roberts	0
Mrs Mackichen, nominated Mr H Parmentier	0
Miss Symons, nominated Mr F Graham	0

DRIVING COMPETITION.

Judges—Major Blomfield and Mr. R. A. Willis.

Mr F A Prevost	1
Mr F Graham	2
Mrs Barlow	3
Mr P F Fischer	0
Mr E Yeo	0
Mr A J Peile	0
Mr A M Tod	0
Mrs Hughes	0
Mr H Parmentier	0
Mr E McCausland	0
Mr T L Roberts	0
Miss Hewitt	0
Capt Lempriere	0
Mr G A Watson	0
Mr F A Reddie	0
Mr T W Birkett	0
Mr D N Graham	0
Mr C G Webster	0
Mr D Lindsay	0

PONY SCURRY—DISTANCE HANDICAP.

Starter—Major Blomfield. Judge—Mr. F. A. Prevost.

About ½ of a mile. For all Ponies and Galloways 14 hands and under that have never won a race or chase value Rs. 49 or more. Catch-weight over 10st 7lbs.

Mr C Corbett's Midshipmite, 15 yds	1
Mr T. W. Birkett's Ali Baba, 18 yds	2
Mr T W Birkett's Banker, 12 yds	3
Mr Fischer's Hawkmoth, scratch	0
Mr F A Reddie's Venison, 15 yds	0
Mr A Foulkes' Idle Boots, 21 yds	0
Mr C G Webster's Tom Thumb, 50 yds	0
Mr P F Fischer's Puss-Moth, 21 yds	0
Mr H Parmentier's Ask Him, 30 yds	0
Mr. D N Graham's Nejid, 21 yds	0

GOLF PRIZES.

Mr F E Midson } tied for the first prize in
Mr C J Jones } scratch competition.

Mr. O. Marshall secured the third prize.

Two Days' Handicap: Messrs. R. Aitken and A. Cameron tied for the first prize, and Dr. MacDonald got the third prize.

One Day Handicap Competition: Mr. R. B. Nixon, first prize; Mr. J. J. Ward, second prize; and Mr. St. Paul, third prize.

BOWLS.

The Bowls Competition was concluded on Saturday afternoon, with the results:—

Mr Slausfield	1
Dr MacDonald	2
Mr Marshall Reid	3

THE LATE MRS. SETON.

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—Probably few of those who attended the funeral of Mrs. Seton, wife of Major Seton, of the Irish Rifles, who recently died of enteric fever in Poona, knew that the deceased lady, whose maiden name was Lizzie Byron, was the only daughter of one of the most remarkable, and probably the most prolific of all the writers in our theatrical history. Those whose memories go back to those days when Henry James Byron was the universal provider the man who made mirth and not the doldrums the fashion of the stage, will always regard as a public benefactor writers like him, who bring so much joyous sunshine into jaded lives. If any such there were at that Poona funeral last month, it must have added a new poignancy to their grief at the early death of a charming woman, and to their sympathy for an idolising husband, had they known they were following the remains of Byron's only daughter. Her comrades at home who were associated with her during the short time she herself was on the stage, will share the general regrets when they hear that Poona possesses all that remains of one who was affectionately known to them in the old days by the Byronic device: "Crede Byron."

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., AT ADEN.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, his daughter, Miss Cooverbai, and Mr. and Mrs. Powala, on their return voyage from England to Bombay, met with an enthusiastic welcome at Aden, accorded to them by the Parsees and other natives of that settlement. On their way to England the Parsees of Aden, headed by Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, wished to entertain them; but the quarantine prevented their landing. However, a deputation of the Parsees waited on Sir Jamsetjee on board the steamer, and congratulated him as the head of the Zoroastrian community on his visit to England at a time when he would be sure of a welcome to the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee, owing to the honoured name of his family. An assurance was then given that the distinguished party would be treated, on their return visit to Aden, with all cordiality on the part of the residents. Accordingly when Sir Jamsetjee, after enjoying his sojourn in England and his tour on the Continent, visiting all the principal cities of Europe, took ship at Trieste on the 4th instant, in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, it was calculated that he would be due at Aden on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th idem, on which occasion it was resolved to give him a reception due to his exalted position. Although the family of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla was in deep mourning, owing to the untimely death of Mrs. Cowasji, yet, taking into consideration the presence of so eminent a person as Sir Jamsetjee in Aden, it was deemed advisable to give him a fitting reception. All passenger steamers touch Aden and stop there for a few hours; and it was wished that the Imperator would arrive in the harbour during day time. As it happened, the vessel arrived about nine o'clock at night. Previous intimation was given from Perim (about ninety miles from Aden) by wire; and on the steamer anchoring all the steam launches belonging to Mr. Cowasji's firm were filled with Parsee ladies and gentlemen and other leading merchants, who went on board, and requested Sir Jamsetjee and party to accept their invitation to dinner. It having been accepted with pleasure, the whole party landed and formed a procession, consisting of about twenty-five carriages, and passed through the city, when the moon lent its brightest light, the sight being most picturesque. They reached Steamer Point about half-past eleven o'clock. Here the "Mervan Baug" was placed at their disposal, and was as brilliantly lit up and decorated as it was on the night of the Diamond Jubilee day. The Band of a Native Regiment was stationed in the compound of the bungalow, and discoursed sweet music during the evening. The house was crowded with almost all the chief residents of Aden, with whom Sir Jamsetjee conversed for some time. The preliminary exchange of courtesies having been concluded, the Parsees retired to partake of a splendid dinner, and the members of other castes of some refreshments provided for them. The toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress having been loyally received, Dustoor Framji proposed the health of the guest of the evening, Sir Jamsetjee, in a very felicitous speech. The noble guest returned thanks for the great honour done him, and for the trouble they had taken at so late an hour to entertain him. He expressed himself extremely gratified with the reception given him and his party. On rising from the table he was decorated with garlands of flowers, and presented with superb bouquets. About one o'clock, the next morning, they left the bungalow to proceed on board the Imperator when three cheers were heartily given to him, the band playing "God Save the Queen." As the vessel was to leave the harbour about eight o'clock the next morning, Sir Jamsetjee put up in Mr. Cowasji's bungalow, and after taking breakfast here, he took leave of the Parsees and other residents who had shown him so much sympathy and kindness; and acknowledged their hospitality in very handsome terms. This entertainment was highly enjoyed by all the residents of Aden, rich and poor, and the day will be remembered for a long time as a red-letter day in that thriving settlement.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

A MEMORANDUM on the groundnut crop for the season, 1897-98. Estimates generally up to 5th October reads:—The cultivation of the groundnut crops is practically confined in this Presidency to the British districts of the Deccan, Belgaum of the Karnatak, and adjoining Native States. No information has been received from any of the States nor from 1 taluka of Nasik, 4 of Poona and 3 of Satara with an aggregate average area of about 32,000 acres. The reports received show 43,000 acres or 27 per cent of the average area to have been sown. Khandesh contributes 6,400 acres, Nasik 10,000, Satara 13,000, Sholapur 7,600, Poona 3,400, Belgaum 2,100 and Ahmednagar 500 acres. Khandesh alone shows a slight increase over the average. Elsewhere the decrease is general, being most marked in Sholapur and Satara which usually have about 64 per cent. of the groundnut area. The increase in Khandesh is attributed to the construction of new wells under the Tagai loans system. The decrease in other districts is due to deficiency of rain for sowing and to extensive cultivation of food-grain crops consequent on last year's scarcity. Deficiency of canal water in Sholapur and failure of last years crop in Satara have also contributed to the same result. In Sholapur the crop withered in most places owing to the prolonged drought in July-August. Here as also in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara prospects have considerably improved by the heavy rains of September. The condition of the crop is fair in Sholapur and good elsewhere.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The second memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season of 1897-98. Estimates generally up to 5th October, is as under:—The appended statement compares area figures for the current year with average and the previous year. It deals with the kharif crop and includes the rabi crop as far as it has been sown. The total area, 750,000 acres in British districts and Native States including Baroda, is 22½ per cent. below last year's and 12½ per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The decrease is general except in the Karnatak. In Belgaum, Dharwar and some of the adjoining Native States nearly double the average areas were sown. The decrease is most marked in the Deccan, in Bijapur and in Sorath Prant of Kathiawar, due to scantiness of early rains. Upper Sind Frontier also shows a large decrease, but latest report for this district has not been received and the figures shewn against it are those of the first report. The rabi sowings, which have been retarded in places owing to heavy September rains, will add to a certain extent to the present crop, but the total area for the Presidency will not likely reach last year's figure.

Gujarat.—Area 61,000 acres: 17 per cent. below last year's and 2 per cent. below the average. Decrease mainly in Ahmedabad and Surat, where excessive rain in September damaged first sowings. Many fields in Surat sown two or three times. In parts of Broach sesamum has occupied cotton lands and in low lying fields has replaced cotton damaged through excessive moisture. In parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira crop damaged by caterpillars. Here and in Surat condition fair: elsewhere good.

Gujarat States.—Area 350,000 acres: 18 per cent. below last year's and 6 per cent. below the average. Decrease in Baroda and Kathiawa due to scantiness of early rains and to extra area under food-grain crops. In Cutch rain for sowing favourable. In other States decrease only apparent being due to non-receipt of latest information for Mahi Kantha and Cambay. Crop fair in Baroda and Palanpur. Good elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 89,000 acres: 44 per cent. below last year's and 51 per cent. below average. Decrease general and in Khandesh is due to late commencement of the monsoon and more extensive cultivation of food-grains. In other districts of the Deccan kharif sesamum only occupied one-fifth of the average area. Early sowing rain was scanty. Moreover cultivators were anxious to get food-grain and fodder crops as early as possible. In Khandesh condition of the crop good. In Sholapur much of the crop withered during the prolonged break of July-August. Elsewhere condition fair, the recent September rains being very beneficial. In Khandesh the early sown crop is being harvested.

Deccan States.—Area 2,300 acres. The crop suffered for want of moisture until relieved by the September rains.

Karnatak.—Area 51,600 acres: 15 per cent. over last year's and 9½ per cent. over average. Increase in Belgaum and Dharwar due to favourable early rain. In Bijapur sowing rain was very deficient and a small area sown. In eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar and in Bijapur the crop suffered during July-August draught. In Bijapur the early sown crop has withered in most places. Damage through disease and from excessive and continuous rain has been reported from places in Belgaum and Dharwar. The crop is being harvested in places.

Karnatak States.—15,000 acres: 9 per cent. over last year's and 31 per cent. over average. The crop withered in parts of Kolhapur and Sangli, and became diseased in parts of Sangli and Miraj. Elsewhere condition middling owing to heavy September rains.

Konkan.—Area 18,000 acres: 8 per cent. below last year's and 19½ per cent. below the average. The decrease is general, and is due to late commencement of the rains. Condition of the crop good. It is ready for harvest in Thana.

Konkan States.—4,000 acres: 31 per cent. below last year's and 35 per cent. below average. Decrease due to unfavourable rains and to sowing of food crops in Jawher. Crop middling in Savantwadi; fairly good elsewhere.

Sind.—Area 153,000 acres: 13 per cent. below last year's, but 6 per cent. over the average. Latest report from the Upper Sind Districts not received. The increase in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar is attributed to extensive floods and good rainfall. The decrease in Shikarpur is reported to be due to more lands having been placed under food crops. In Karachi rain was scanty early in the season and full area could not be sown. Crop good in Hyderabad, fair elsewhere.

Sind State.—Khairpur has 5,200 acres with a good crop.

THE LIGHTING OF THE RED SEA.

WITH reference to the lighting of the Red Sea, the following correspondence has been published:—

Dated 5th August 1897.

From Sir A. Godley, K.C.B., Under Secretary of State for India, to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward copy of a letter from the Government of India, with enclosures, concerning the urgent necessity for additional lighthouses in the Red Sea.

Sir Henry Anderson's letter, dated the 9th April 1890, stated that Lord Cromer had procured funds for three or four new lighthouses in the Red Sea, but that arrangements had to be made with the Turkish Government and with the Red Sea Concessionaire, M. Collas. Lord George Hamilton directs me to enquire whether the project for erecting these four additional lights has made any further progress since April 1893, and whether Her Majesty's Government see their way to pressing the matter on the Egyptian and Turkish Governments.

Dated 12th August 1897.

From the Hon'ble F. H. Villiers, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Under Secretary of State for India.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Government of India with regard to the necessity for additional lights in the Red Sea, and inquiring what progress has been made with regard to the scheme for erecting three or four additional lights, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for India, copies of correspondence, which shows the present position of the matter.

Dated 27th May 1897.

From Sir P. Currie, to the Marquess of Salisbury.

On the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 36-Commercial of the 2nd April, requesting to be informed whether my Colleagues had expressed any opinion respecting the contemplated construction of lighthouses in the Red Sea, I addressed to them a second circular pressing for an answer to the proposals made by me under instructions from your Lordship.

I have now been informed by the German Ambassador that his Government are prepared to support the representations suggested in my circular.

I have not received any answer from my other Colleagues.

Dated 9th June 1897.

From Lord Cromer, to the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter which I have received form Morice Pasha on the subject of the construction of lights in the Red Sea. Your Lordship will observe that Morice Pasha suggests that two lightships should be located, one near Mocha and the other near Abu Ali. A light is, as your Lordship is aware, required on or near the Zubayr Island. It appears however that, owing to the depth of the water, a lightship cannot be moored in this locality.

In view of the delays which have already occurred and the difficulty in the way of coming to any other satisfactory solution of this question, I venture to think that the suggestion made by Morice Pasha is well worthy of consideration. I concieve that if the lights are placed outside the three-mile limit, the Government of the Sultan would have no right to complain of a violation of territorial rights.

Your Lordship will observe that Morice Pasha estimates the cost of three light vessels (i. e., two in use and one in reserve) would be about £E 37,000 or say £E. 40,000. The cost of maintenance is estimated at £E. 4,120 a year.

Should Her Majesty's Government approve of this plan, I would suggest that a circular be addressed to the Powers inviting their co-operation in carrying out the following proposals:—

1. The Egyptian Lighthouse Administration to be entrusted with the establishment of two lightships, one off Mocha and one off Abu Ali. Both lightships to be placed outside the three-mile limit. A third lightship to be held in reserve.

2. The cost of these operations, amounting to about £E. 40,000 to be borne by the fund, amounting to about £E. 70,000 which has accumulated in consequence of the provisions of the decree of 25th December 1894, (see enclosure to my despatch No. 1 Commercial of 2nd January 1895).

3. The unexpended balance of the fund amounting to about £E. 30,000 to remain invested and held in trust by the Egyptian Government with a view to the construction of further lighthouses at some later date.

4. As regards the cost of maintenance the precedent set forth in Article 7 of the decree of December 25th, 1894, may advantageously be followed, that is to say, it should be provided that in settling the accounts between the Egyptian Government and the Caisse de la Dette at the close of each year, the portion accruing to the Egyptian Treasury should be increased by £E. 4,120 a year. I am informed that the Egyptian Government will be ready to adhere to this proposal.

Dated 5th June 1897.

From Morice Pasha, Alexandria, to Lord Cromer, G. C. B., etc., etc., etc.

I have for a long time seen the great necessity which exists for an increase in the lights in the Red Sea, and I know that your Lordship shares my opinion, and you have brought this subject on many occasions before Her Majesty's Government, but difficulties have arisen owing to the fact that it is proposed to erect lighthouses on Turkish Territory.

Having studied this question I have come to the conclusion (seeing the above-mentioned difficulties) that under the circumstances there is nothing to be done but to substitute Floating Light Ships in place of fixed lights on shore. I consider those would answer all purposes and allow of the free and safe conduct of ships through the difficult channel between Mocha and Abu Ali Island.

I have communicated with the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, London, and find we can get similar Light Ships to those in use on the English Coast for £st. 12,050 in England, complete, and we should require three of these, one for Mocha, one off Abu Ali, and the third would act as a spare Light Ship. I should say that we would be perfectly justified in placing these vessels in the position indicated, provided we go outside of the three-mile limit from the shore.

I have given you a table explaining the cost and maintenance of these vessels as well as a tracing showing the position I would propose placing them, and should your Lordship obtain from the Powers the necessary sanction for these Light Ships, you would confer a great boon on ships of all nations.

If these vessels are to be constructed in Europe, it would be necessary that I should go to see about the building, etc., say for two or three weeks.

P. S.

Zebayer Island, South part of Red Sea.

I cannot recommend the placing of a Light Ship off here, the water being too deep to moor a vessel; but I would recommend (when it can be done) that a lighthouse be placed on Rishah Island off the main land and South of Ras-el-Bayadh.

G. M.

MEMORANDUM.

Cost of Lightship for Red Sea from estimate obtained from the Trinity House, London.

Trinity House, London	£ st.		
Hull Composite	9,000		
Lighting Apparatus, outfit and moorings	1,550		
Try Signal (steam screw)	1,500		
Cost of one vessel	12,050		
Three vessels	3		
Cost of three vessels	36,150		
Probable cost of bringing out the three ships and taking them to their position	1,800		
		£ E.	
Total	37,950	37,001,250	
Maintenance.			
	£ E. mm		
1 Master European (monthly)	17,000		
1 Mate Do. do.	14,000		
1 Seaman Do. do.	11,000		
1 Sarang, Indian do.	3,500		
1 Tindal Do. do.	2,500		
6 Lascars, £ E. 2 a month each	12,000		
	60,000		
Money in lieu of rations at 10d. a day each for Indians only	11,000		
For wages for one vessel	71,000		
		£ E.	
Do. three vessels		213,000	
Stores.			
Oil and wick, monthly	10,000		
Repairs to lamps	5,000		
Repairs to Light vessels each	12,000		
Total monthly for one vessel	27,000		
Do. do. three vessels		81,000	
Total		294,000	
			£ E.
Yearly			3,528,000
Extra cost of visiting steamer			592,000
			4,120,000

Dated 23rd July 1897.

From T. H. W. Pelham, Esq., Board of Trade, London, to The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs.

I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you inclose a despatch from Lord Cromer on the subject of the construction of Lights in the Red Sea, in which His Lordship suggests that Ligth Vessels, instead of Lighthouses, should be placed off Mocha and off Abu Ali at the cost of the accumulated Egyptian Light Dues reserve fund, and that they should be maintained by the Egyptian Government.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Murquess of Salisbury that the proposals made by Lord Cromer were laid on the 13th instant before a Conference consisting of representatives of the Shipping Companies, together with representatives of Lloyd's and of the Trinity House, with the following results:—

A Light-vessel off Mocha was considered by all to be the most pressing need, and no objections were raised to the proposed position, Southward of the Town, on the Mocha Shoal.

An unanimous opinion was expressed in favour of a Lighthouse being erected on Abu Ali, or, if the site proved unsuitable owing to difficulties of building, etc., it was considered that a Lighthouse on the East point of Jibbel Zugrr would offer somewhat equivalent benefits to navigation generally. If however, it should prove impossible to overcome the difficulties attaching to the selection of a shore site, the Conference approved a position 34 miles northeast by east of Abu Ali, and considered that a Light-vessel in that position would offer a certain degree of aid to navigation, and would be, to that extent, preferable to having no light at all.

General disapproval was expressed of a Light-vessel being moored off Ras Mutelna, as it was thought that its proximity to the Avocet Rock rendered the position unsuitable and detrimental to safe navigation.

Lord Cromer's Despatch is herewith returned.

Dated 2nd September 1897.

From Sir Horace Walpole, K. C. B., Under Secretary of State for India, to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to ackowledge the receipt of Mr. Villers' letter of the 12th instant, respecting the best means of lighting the Red Sea, and to inform you that Lord George Hamilton would be glad to learn in due course what further steps have been taken in this matter.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's Hongkong circular dated Hongkong Oct. 6 is thus summarised:—There has been very little doing in the Yarn market during the past fortnight. Owing to heavy arrivals, unsold stocks have been largely accumulating to the figure of about 29,000 bales, and as about 15,000 to 16,000 bales, bargained for but uncleared, have also been weighting this heavy accumulation, buyers have kept themselves very much aloof from the market, and in this course they have been greatly seconded by rapid fluctuations in exchange, which have been leaving them no definite basis to work their transactions upon. Holders have been all along anxious to ease themselves of their heavy loads, but even with a decline of dols 3 in Nos. 20, 16 and 12, and of about dols 2 in No. 10, they have not been able to make much headway, and it is apprehended that they will have to submit to further concessions before anything like large movements can take place in the market. The present time is very favourable for the latter. Against the requirements of the beginning of the cold season a considerable demand is expected to turn up, and as, according to Chinese reports, some of the country markets are devoid of heavy stocks, a favourable turn as to demand increasing very much in the near future can confidently be anticipated on prices receding on moderate lines. As it has been, the Northern Central Market has shown symptoms of recovering from its past lethargic condition, and under a further decline of Tls. 2 than last reported, some 2,400 bales against 375 bales of the previous fortnight have been worked out by first hands, and as the time is approaching when the Northern Ports will be closed for the cold season a large development of this demand is to be expected in the North, and the demand in this market is as well expected to run on parallel lines. As matters, however, have gone here, the record of total sales during the past fortnight has been extremely poor, and can go no further than 1,530 bales very nearly equally divided between Nos. 10 and 20 with a fair proportion of No. 12. No. 16 has been the most neglected of all and it is accumulating heavily here. Sales comprise about

490 bales	of No.	20	sold at dlrs. 112	to dlrs. 105
130	,, ,,	16	,, dlrs. 107	to dlrs. 93
200	,, ,,	12	,, dlrs. 98	to dlrs. 90
700	,, ,,	10	,, dlrs. 98	to dlrs. 89
10	,, ,,	6	,, dlrs. 86	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 12,530 bales, and shipments coastwise and Northwards to Newchang of about 2,500 bales—at 29,000 bales consisting of

8,500	bales of No.	20	13,500	bales of No.	10
3,500	,, ,,	16	700	,, ,,	8
2,500	,, ,,	12	500	,, ,,	6

Japanese spinnings have hardly had any attention in this market, and no transactions have been reported. Exchange on India undergoing daily fluctuations has declined nearly Rs. 4, and closes to-day at Rs. 142 wire and Rs. 142 1-2 post.

Shanghai recovered from its past stagnant position chiefly under inquiries from Szechuen and Tientsin for No. 10, and about 2,400 bales found purchasers at a decline of Tl. 1 to Tls 2. Stocks being under heavy accumulation in that market likewise, a further recession in prices is apprehended, but demand is expected to improve before the closure of the Northern Ports in winter. Sales comprise about

530 bales	of No.	20	sold at Tls. 84·50	to 81·25
300	,, ,,	16	,, ,, 83	,, 78·50
67	,, ,,	12	,, ,, 75	,, 74
1,603	,, ,,	10	,, ,, 75·50	,, 72

leaving unsold stocks at 25,500 bales. Of Japanese spinnings about 400 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at a decline of Tls. 2, and some 300 bales Nos. 10 and 12 of local spinnings have been sold at Tls. 73 to Tls. 75 respectively. Exchange on India, as on the 1st instant, has been advised at Rs. 190 wire and Rs. 190½ post.

In Japan the stagnation of the China Markets has had its effects, and only few and far between transactions, have transpired of local spinnings for China and even the local demand is also extremely limited.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Burne, Capt, Punjab, 68th Dogras, from furlough, from England.
Battye, Capt, Punjab, 24th Gurkhas, from leave, from England.
Yates, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 1st Devonshire, to join, from England.
Lawrence, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd R Irish Regt, to join, from England.
Whitfield, Vety Major, Bo, A V D, on duty, from England.
Jervis, Surgn Lt Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Burnett, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 23.

Adams, Vety Lt Col, Bo, A V D, en route, to Karachi, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Carpendale, Major, Bengal, J A G, from leave, to Allahabad.
Garham, 2nd Lt, Bengal, M Fus, to join, to Dumdum.
Yates, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd Devon Regt, to join, to Peshawar.
Butler, Vety Capt, Bengal, A V D, to join, to Lucknow.
Wimberley, Capt, Bengal, 8th B C, to join, to Allahabad.
Channer, Lt Col, 2nd Bengal Infy, from leave, to Agra.
Loch, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk, to join, to Allahabad.
Burner, Capt, Punjab, 38th Dogras, to join, to Malakhand.
Battye, Capt, Punjab, 24th Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Tirah F Force.
Lawrence, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd R Irish Regt, to join, to Rawalpindi.

OCTOBER 23.

Savage, Vety Capt, Punjab, A V D, to join, to Mian Meer.
Gordon, Major, Bo, 2nd Lancers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Tucker, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd Queen's, to join, to Jullunder.
Pope, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, to join, to Lucknow.
Rawse, 2nd Lt Bengal, R A, to join, to Roorkee.
Salvesen, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Roorkee.
Yaldwyn, Lt, Col, Bengal, C T Dept, from leave, to Meerut.
Sargent, 2nd Lt, Bo, R L Rifles, to join, to Poona.
Jervis, Surgn Lt Col, Bo, I M S, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Whitfield, Vety Major, Bo, A V D, to join, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN
V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th October, 1897.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill.—At 6-15 a.m., on Wednesday, the 27th instant, and 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 29th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.

(2) Cyclist Section drill.—On the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana, at 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 27th, and Friday the 29th instant.

(3) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday,) the 25th and Thursday, the 28th instant.

(4) Cathedral High School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th, and Thursday, the 28th instant.

(5) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 29th instant.

(6) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

(7) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant, and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday, the 28th instant.

(8) St. Peter's School, Mazagon.—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th and Friday the 29th instant.

(9) Indo-British Institution.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, (Monday) the 25th instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th October, 1897.

1. Orderly Officer for the week:—
Lieut. L. J. Robertson; next for duty Lieut. H. Barrow.
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. H. G. Hyde; next for duty Sergt. G. D. Traylen.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. D. Moffatt; next for duty Corpl. R. Wood.

2. The following gun drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.—To-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—To-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant.—Gunner G. C. Parker.

4. The Corps will parade at the Town Hall Compound on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 4-45 p.m., for inspection by the Officer Commanding and a march out. Dress.—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Ladies' Concert.—A Ladies' Concert, open to members and their friends, will be held at the Corps' Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, at 9 p.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a lady to whom she could act as companion. Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

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WANTED, for a EUROPEAN MERCANTILE FIRM in Bombay, a European gentleman as an Assistant. Must have had some experience of business. Apply "X. Y. X.," care of this paper.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Narsingarh State, Narsingarh.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—NURSE for 2 Children of 5 and 2. Good Needlewoman essential. Salary Rs. 30. Apply with copies of testimonials, saying age, and whether European or Eurasian, to Mrs. Colomb, Buldana, Berar.

WANTED, CONTRACTS for a TEAK FLOORING for the Officers' Mess, R.A., Kirkee. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, R. A. Mess.

AIR PISTOLS, with Bullets, 1 dozen Darts, Ramrod and Case complete, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER (European) seeks employment in a Mill in Bombay 6 years experience in Cotton Mills in India. Highest references given. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this office.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM'S TENTS, DISTRICTTONGA, &c., FOR SALE. Apply for List at CHAR BUNGALOW, Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

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MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Most Comfortable for Parsee gentlemen and families, certified by Medical men as "Convalescent Home." "Cuisine Excellent," Rs. 3 per head, and Rs. 8 for three. Apply to the MANAGER.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, [illegible] including Postage.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at "Bookstalls on Railway Termini."

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

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H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, by 8-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1897, should be ADDRESSED to 'GOVERNOR'S CAMP' up to 6-30 a.m.; on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1897, and thereafter ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Malabar Point, 23rd October, 1897.

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At the
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C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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TODARMAL
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23.

A DECLINE of 3-16ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 117. The market rates of discount were put up ⅛th per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2¼ all round. The price of Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower in London at 27d. per oz., and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 58½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 3-8 cent higher, at 58 5-8 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-16ths, to £63. The Exchange Banks' buying sale on India at 30 days sight remained at 1s. 3 11-32d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted but of £90,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £10,000 of each metal to Calcutta. Paris quotations were unchanged.

A recovery of 1-16th per cent. has taken place to-day in the price of Consols in London at 111 9-16. A further advance of 1-8th per cent. has been established in the rate of discount on short London Bills, at 2 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver is unchanged in value in London; and also in New York, but with Exchange on London 1-8 cent higher, at 4·85 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper is 1-16 per cent. lower, at £62 15-16. French Rentes in Paris remain at 103; Paris Exchange on London being a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, via Caval, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, tone of the market quiet, and Linseed at 37½s. per 516 lbs., sellers, via the Canal, October shipment, to Dunkirk, market dull.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3⅝d. per lb.; and Arrivals were higher to the same extent in all positions except the nearest, in which the rise was only 1-64d.; the only other change in prices having been a decline of 1-16d. in Westerns. The market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 7,000 bales, including 200 East Indians; Imports 31,000 bales. Spot Americans declined 1-16d. to 3 9-16d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-16d. in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant. Surats generally were 1-32d. lower. The Manchester market was quiet.

Ready Mid. Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday was 1-16 cent lower, at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; and Futures were 8 points down for January, and 7 for April, at 6·04 cents, and 6·16 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 62,000 bales. To-day the spot price is unchanged, but Futures have further declined 6 points for January, at 5·98 cents, and 7 points for April at 6·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 56,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 2,380,000 bales, compared with 1,910,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local Produce markets business has been almost at a standstill to-day, on account of the *Hindu* New-year festival, which has commenced to-day, and prices of Cotton, Seeds, and Wheat may be called nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,207	bales.
Wheat	627	cwts.
Linseed	704	"
Rapeseed	1,754	"
Gingellyseed	2,977	"
Poppyseed	921	"
Castorseed	5,117	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day, and rates may be quoted as before.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which the market remained steady throughout the day, with but little business passing either way, and rates leaving off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
Francs "	1·66	

The Banks closed this afternoon for the *Dewali* holidays not to re-open until next Thursday morning.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, 3½ per Cents have receded to 97 1-16 both for Money and Account, with 92, nominal, for Threes, these being our closing quotations until Thursday when the market will re-open after the holidays.

SHARES.—This market has been partially closed to-day for the *Dewali*, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay and Currimbhoy Mill shares.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhownagar	3 4-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet but steady.
2¾ per cent. Consols	111½
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	58,000	bales.
" " Surats	500	"
" Imports of cotton	93,000	"
" Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of cotton	288,000	"
" " Surats	10,000	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, sailed on Saturday, for Moulmein via Galle in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain S Warrington, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 7th October, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Rickford and two children as cabin passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain A Pankow, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hamburg (9th September) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour, on the 23rd instant, from Karachi, (21st October) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Wingate, Mr Hoarbhicher, Mr Padsha, Mr Wood, Mr Rahimally and 59 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Cameron, Mr and Mrs Pedshaw and two children, Mr P Pleiderers, Mr P G Christianson, Mr and Mrs Thole and 50 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Oct. 21.
	Stolzenfels s	Pankow	Hamburg, Sept. 9.
	Kt. Bachelor s	Williams	Cardiff, Sept. 28.
24	Sirsa s	Warrington	Calcutta, Oct. 7.
	Bormida s	......	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Merkara s	Fry	Calcutta, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Colaba s	Kedslie	Moulmein.
	Shannon s	Cole	Aden.
	H. M. S. Plassey	Prance	Karachi.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Obra, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
18	Indra s	Burkill	Colombo, Oct 13.
	Deepdale s	Peck	Negapatam, Oct 13.
	Clan Sinclair s	Sterling	Liverpool, Aug 11.
	Gloamin s	Learmouth	Bombay, Oct 7.
	The Highfields s	Stevenson	Liverpool, July 1.
20	Eridan s	Cailland	Colombo, Oct 14.
	Bermuda sp	Kohn	Colombo, Oct 1.
	Shah Jehan bq	Nacoda	Persian Gulf, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

October 18.—Steamers Chanda, Nerbudda, Nairung, Arab, Bullmouth, and Bezwada.

October 19.—Steamers Karagola, Planet, Mercury, and Bullionist, and ship Lyndhurst.

October 20.—Steamers Madura and Rome.

PICTURESQUE INDIA.
A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

MORISON—HUNTER—October 23, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, William Thomson Morison, Indian Civil Service, to Mabel Elise, eldest daughter of Colonel T. M. Hunter, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BEAUCHAMP—HAMMOND-SPENCER—October 23, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Cathedral Chaplain, Henry King Beauchamp, of Madras, son of the late Willoughby Beauchamp, of Hampden Bucks, to Mabel, daughter of H. Hammond-Spencer, of Leighmouth S. Devon.

DEATH.

PATUCK—October 24, Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhosro Patuck, of pneumonia. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning, at 8½ o'clock, at his residence, 103, Hornby Road.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—October 18, at Broadview, Gowrangdi, the wife of E. C. Agabeg, F. G. S., of a daughter.

ASHPITEL—October 20, at Madras, the wife of F. W. Ashpitel, of a daughter.

BAIRNSFATHER—October 16, at Multan, the wife of Capt. T. H. Bairnsfather, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MACDONALD—October 17, at Chupra the wife of Surgeon-Major T. R. Macdonald, I. M. S., of a daughter.

SCOTT—October 13, at Indore, the wife of F. M. Scott, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

SHALLOW—October 18, at 2 Lyons Range, the wife of A. W. Shallow, of a daughter.

WACE—October 15, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of the Rev. W. Wace, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRIANT—ROWE—October 13, at Trichinopoly, by the Rev. F. E. Cameron, B.A., Charles Henry Briant, Madras P. W. D., to Rosamund Rose, youngest daughter of Mr. A. J. Rowe, late Bandmaster, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

HART—October 19, at Trichinopoly, Ethel May, the dearly loved child of Emily and John Hart, Loco. Foreman, S. I. Ry., aged 16 years and 4 months.

SMYTHE—October 17, at Jhansi, of dysentery, Ivy Violet, the dearly beloved wife of H. J. Smythe, S.D.C., Government Telegraph.

WIGHTON—Suddenly, at the Continental Hotel, Calcutta, James Brown Wighton, late of the Kamarhatty Jute Mill, aged 38.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1897.

THE negotiations carried on in London in July between the United States Envoys and the French Ambassador on the one side, and Lord Salisbury on the other, with a view to the establishment of international bi-metallism, appear to have turned almost wholly on the possible re-opening of the Indian Mints and the reversal of the policy adopted in 1893, after long deliberation and the fullest enquiry. It came to be understood that those negotiations which were in the nature of things confidential, had for their principal object the renewal of free coinage in India. That appears to have been literally the case judging from the full resume of the correspondence wired to us by our Simla correspondent. But the public in this country was but little by a proposal which, if accepted, would have involved the finances of the Empire in swift and well-nigh irremediable ruin. It was felt at once that the Government of India would never consent to a measure which would reduce the exchange value of the rupee once again to the silver value, when the success of the legislation of 1893 was within sight. To remit sixteen millions annually to meet the obligations of India in London with a ten-penny or a nine-penny rupee would have surpassed the wit of the most optimistic of Finance Ministers; and optimism is not the strong point of any public servant condemned to hold that thankless office. The triple calamity of famine, plague, and war would have been immeasurably aggravated by a measure that would have rendered all finance impossible and brought the Government of India face to face with hopeless bankruptcy. All this being patent to every competent observer, the fact that negotiations were in progress in London with a view to making India the scapegoat to establish bimetallism, while the United Kingdom refused to alter the gold standard, created no anxiety in this country, seeing that the pourparlers were foredoomed to failure. Some speculators allowed themselves to be misled by appearances and imported silver to the amount of several crores in the delusive hope that the re-opening of the Mints would enable them to turn the bullion into rupees. They have paid heavily for their miscalculation. They have on their hands vast quantities of the white metal far in excess of the requirements of the bazaar, and they can only unload by submitting to a heavy loss. The correspondence which has now been published shows that when the Government of India were consulted regarding the proposals to re-open the Indian Mints and repeal the law making the sovereign a legal tender in certain eventualities in India, they were found to be utterly impracticable. The Secretary of State, in a despatch to the Viceroy of the 5th of August, explained that, subject to these conditions, France and England were prepared to open their Mints to the free coinage of silver and gold, silver to be legal tender to an unlimited amount at the old ratio of fifteen and a-half. It is difficult to believe that American and French statesmen are really convinced that such a measure would rehabilitate silver and restore the old ratio. Both the United States and France hold an enormous quantity of silver which is now wofully depreciated in value. It is at least conceivable that in their strong desire to get India to assist in even the temporary rehabilitation of the once precious metal which now lies unproductive in their vaults, they may be willing to risk an experiment the success of which would be very profitable to them, while the heavy penalty of failure would fall chiefly upon India.

Our foreign friends were encouraged and indeed invited to make the proposals which are now rejected, by resolutions of the House of Commons in two successive Parliaments. In February, 1895, when the Liberals were in office and Sir William Harcourt Chancellor of the Exchequer the Commons passed the following resolution:—"This House regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expression of opinion on the part of the Government of France and the Government and Parliament of Germany, as to the serious evils resulting therefrom. It therefore urges upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of co-operating with other Powers in an international conference for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove or mitigate those evils." In the following year the Conservative Government was in office and power, when a stronger resolution was passed with the approval of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"This House is of opinion that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 has proved injurious to the best interests of this country, and urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in defining the attitude of the Salisbury Cabinet on the question, stated that they were anxious to enter into negotiations with other countries on the subject, but were not prepared to abandon the gold standard in the United Kingdom. Then, in words that recalled Artemus Ward's famous declaration that he would shed every drop of blood in the veins of his relatives to maintain the Union, Sir Michael went on to say—"If it be possible for other nations to be joined in a bi-metallic league, or in an agreement in this matter which seemed good to themselves, I have little doubt but that the Indian Government would be prepared to agree with us in re-opening the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, and that we might endeavour by other minor means to promote the increase of silver in coinage, to aid in an international agreement on this great question." The Chancellor of the Exchequer counted without his host. Far from being prepared to agree with us in re-opening the Indian Mints, the Government of India have met the proposal with an emphatic *non possumus*.

On the 16th of September the Government of India replied at great length to the despatch of the Secretary of State. The salient passages of this important despatch will be found in another column, so that our readers will not have to wait till the mail brings it to this country from London. This State paper argues with the most exhaustive reasoning against the re-opening of the Mints, explaining the effects such a change would have on trade and industry and on Indian revenues. The Viceroy-in-Council foresees the eventual failure of the experiment, with disastrous results to this country, which would have to bear the whole cost of it. The Despatch informs the Secretary of State that the Government believe that the currency difficulties are nearly over and that they will succeed in the near future in establishing a stable exchange at sixteen pence, while maintaining the present policy. This opinion has the support of Lord Farrar, who protested against the proposals of the Wolcott Mission. He holds that the offer of the United States and France to re-open their Mints to silver at the ratio of fifteen and a-half to one would not secure to India a permanent and steady exchange, while it would put an end to an experiment tried after most careful consideration, which now gives promise of great success. Sir David Barbour, it is true, writes despondingly, dwelling on the fact that exchange is at present maintained at 1s. 3 3-4d. or thereabouts by the stoppage of Council drawings, and by the reversal of the current, the Secretary of State remitting money to the Government of India. He predicts that when these temporary and artificial stimuli cease, exchange will collapse, and the rupee once again fall to one shilling and a penny. This Job's comforter overlooks the countervailing fact that exchange would not need artificial support if it were not for the exceptional and temporary presence of famine which has put an end for the time being to exports. The crops which are now coming on will put an end to the famine and leave a large margin for export. In a few months the balance of trade will be in favour of India, and exchange will be independent of the artificial support which exceptional causes have rendered necessary for the time being. There is, therefore, reasonable ground for the belief that a steady and permanent exchange is at hand and may be secured by maintaining the policy of 1893. The Government of India were amply justified in strongly urging the rejection of the American and French proposals to abandon that policy. Lord Salisbury evidently took that view of the matter. He summarised the objections of the Indian Government for the information of his foreign visitors, and declined the American proposals. Senator Wolcott, General Paine, ex-Vice-President, and Mr. Stevenson, the United States Envoys, have nothing further to say. They have abandoned their intention of going to Berlin, regarding the matter as ended. The Indian Mints will remain closed, and American ingenuity must devise some new means of rehabilitating silver. International bi-metallism, from which Great Britain holds aloof, is a delusion. As the Viceroy-in-Council delicately puts it, "We have little hope of an efficient Union being formed unless Great Britain is a member."

THERE is not much ground for anticipating success from the intervention of the Board of Trade suggesting a conference of the masters and men to put an end to the Engineers strike and lock-out. A fortnight ago, the secretary of one of the Trades Unions wrote to Lord Salisbury calling the Premier's attention to the growing magnitude of the struggle, and the serious injury to the trade of the country, suggesting that his Lordship should intervene to bring about a settlement. Lord Salisbury replied through his Private Secretary that he was unable to interfere, but that the subject had the attention of the Government. All the indications at that time pointed to the prospect of masters and men giving a new and enormous extension to the area of the dispute, and left little hope of a settlement before the close of the year. The masters were receiving daily accessions of strength. The employers throughout the country, finding that the pretensions of the Unions not only to reduce the hours of work without any reduction of wages, but to interfere in the management of the workshops, were becoming intolerable, resolved to make common cause. The London Ship Repairers' Association, who five years ago gave the eight hours to their employes, on the 7th instant, notified that they would revert to the nine hours, as it was impossible for the trade to bear the cost of a shorter day. It was believed that this step was taken at the instance of the Federation of Engineering Employers in order to involve the boiler-makers and other federate trades in the struggle, and so diminish the resources on which the strikers depended. The Federated Trades have two hundred thousand affiliated members. They observed a more or less neutral attitude taking no active part in the fight. If the boiler-makers resolved to defend their eight hours, the Federated Trades must make common cause with them, because the boiler-makers have the controlling voice in their organization. The result of this development will be the throwing out of employment of another quarter-of-a-million of workmen, and the indirect stoppage of the work of thousands of others as a consequence. The masters, in a communication to the press, stated that ever since the eight hours' day was conceded it had proved most unsatisfactory, further encroachments having been made by the Societies, although they had hoped that the concession of the eight hours had secured finality. One large East End firm, which had given twelve months' trial to the eight hours' system, reverted to the nine hours', because the experience of the year proved that work executed on that system was more costly, although new works and modern machinery had been used with a view to economy. The firm—which had voluntarily given the eight hours' day—experienced more trouble than previously from the interference of the Unions in the regulation and apportionment of the work. The conviction was forced upon them that the very existence of the firm depended upon their regaining complete control of the establishment. Mr. Alexander Siemens, President of the London Association, who took part in the meeting of employers at Leeds which resolved that no conference should be held with the men, stated that if the Board of Trade were to propose a conference, their intervention would be firmly declined. The masters, he stated, would brook no interference from the Unions. Mr Siemens declares that the masters are determined to secure their own freedom and that of their workmen, many of whom are tired of the tyranny of the Societies. Several firms in the provinces have completed their complement of men with non-unionists from other towns. The lock-out committee of Sheffield sent a written protest to the Chief Constable against the employment of mounted police to guard these intruders on their way from the railway to the works, where they are housed and boarded. "The appearance of your mounted men will, in our opinion, greatly tend to irritate the men locked-out." The authorities were requested to discontinue the use of mounted police in the interest of peace and order. The absence of mounted police did not prevent considerable damage being done to machinery by stones thrown at works at which the non-Union men were employed. It is stated that the completion of some of her Majesty's ships under construction will be delayed for a twelve month, through the impossibility of obtaining the necessary armour-plates. Many important orders for ship-building have gone to Continental yards.

A GOVERNMENT of India resolution on last year's work in the Dehra Dun Forest Training School is now published. It shows that a gradual substitution of Natives for Europeans and Eurasians in subordinate ranks of the Forest Department continues. The resolution, however, states the decrease in the proportion of students of European extraction is not to be regretted, for though the pay of the Provincial service ranges from two to six hundred rupees per mensem, the period of years which must necessarily be spent in the Ranger Class on the pay of from fifty to one hundred and fifty rupees per mensem before the Provincial service can be entered renders the service unsuitable for Europeans. Native States deputed a considerably enhanced number of students to study at the school last year, but the difficulty exists in finding many Natives by race who are willing to enter the school at their own expense. Orders will shortly be issued upon the subject of the recommendations made by the Board of Control for raising the standard of English at the Entrance examination for Natives and also for improving their physical capability by giving them preliminary six months' practical training in the forests after the Entrance examination is passed.

RAILWAY earnings are again falling behind. The figures for the week ending 9th instant show that the totals for the whole of the Indian and Burman lines with which Government is connected, are six lakhs of rupees worse than in the corresponding week last year. The East Indian Railway is two lakhs behind, the Eastern Bengal State Railway one lakh, the Great Indian Peninsula one lakh and a-half, and almost the only railways which do not report a deficiency are the North-Western Railway, which, thanks to frontier troubles, is again a lakh to the good, and Burma and South Indian Railways, which continue to do slightly better than last year.

THE Queen, as the telegrams announce, has appointed the retiring Lord Mayor of London a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, in consideration of his services in connection with the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

MR. A. WINGATE, who has been appointed Plague Commissioner, arrived here on Saturday morning by the B. I. steamer Dwarka from Karachi.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Torpedo Catcher Plassy Commander A. B. Prance, sailed, on Saturday morning, to Karachi, with three torpedo boats. They will return to Bombay about the 10th November.

MESSRS. TATA & Co. inform us that according to the telegraphic advice received from Shanghai, exchange on Bombay was on Saturday Rs. 201. Yarn market is generally weaker. Prices have all round declined Tls. 1¼.

IT has been decided that the cost of rations supplied to men of the Fateh Regiment of the Kashmir Army, on semi-civil duty in the Gilgit district, should be borne by the Kashmir Durbar.

As the climate of the Nilgiris has agreed with the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, of the Bombay High Court, he will probably pass the whole of the October vacation at Ootacamund.

THE directors of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, have declared an interim dividend on the "A" or preferred shares of the bank for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The transfer books of the bank will be closed from the 2nd to the 9th inst., both days inclusive, and the dividend will be payable on and after the 12th inst.

THE fears entertained of further slips at Allagalla than the one which is causing such a source of trouble now were realised to some extent on Thursday afternoon when a rock overhanging the big boulder on the Colombo side came down, and damaged the temporary line to the length of three rails.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to institute the grant of medals, to be called "Queen Victoria's medals," as a special reward to cadets who distinguish themselves during their course of study at the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College. The medals will be awarded as follows:—(a) Royal Military Academy.—At the end of each term a "Queen Victoria medal" to the cadet who, on completing his course, has obtained the highest total marks in military engineering, military topography, artillery, tactics, riding, and gymnastics. (b) Royal Military College.—At the end of each term a "Queen Victoria medal" to the cadet who passes out first on the list at the final examination.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

END OF THE SILVER NEGOTIATIONS.

THE FOREIGN PROPOSALS REJECTED.

STABLE RATE OF SIXTEEN PENCE EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The correspondence has been published showing the course of the negotiations on the Silver question from the Conferences held at the Foreign Office in the middle of July when the United States envoys and the French Ambassador stated their proposals up to the time of the Despatch of Lord Salisbury to the American Minister in London on the 19th October.

Lord George Hamilton in a despatch, dated 5th August, consulted the Viceroy regarding the proposals to re-open the Indian Mints, and repeal the order making the sovereign a legal tender in India, and at the same time explaining that France and the United States were prepared to open their mints to the free coinage of Silver and Gold, such silver to be a legal tender to an unlimited amount at the ratio of fifteen and a-half.

The Government of India replied to this Despatch on the 16th September, arguing at great length and with most exhaustive reasoning against the re-opening of the Indian Mints, and explaining the effects such a change would have on trade, industry, and Indian revenues, and the disastrous results to India in the event of the not improbable failure of the experiment, the whole cost of which would fall on India.

The Government of India then went on to say: "We believe our difficulties are nearly over, and that we shall succeed in the near future in establishing a stable exchange at sixteen pence by continuing our present policy."

The Despatch concludes by strongly urging the rejection of the American and French proposals.

Lord Salisbury, on the 19th October, summarized the objections of the Indian Government, and declined the American proposals.

The United States Envoys then abandoned their intention of going to Germany, regarding the British decision as ending the matter.

SUMMARY OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The following is a summary of the correspondence which is, to-day, published as having passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India relative to the proposal made by the United States and France for re-opening the Indian Mints as part of the scheme for currency reform. It shows that on the earnest recommendation of the Government of India her Majesty's Home Government have definitely refused to agree to the proposal.

The first Despatch is from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and is dated August 5th last. It states the proposals made by the Special Envoys from the United States and the French Ambassador, which are that France and the United States should re-open their own Mints to the free coinage of Silver as well as Gold, such silver to become legal tender to an unlimited amount, at the ratio of fifteen and a-half to one of gold, provided they receive certain assistance from the other Powers, including the re-opening of the Indian Mints to free coinage of silver, and the repealing of the order which made the sovereign legal tender in India.

The letter proceeds:—"Her Majesty's Government have replied that they will consult your Excellency's Government upon these proposals, and I invite you accordingly to give them your most careful consideration. It is argued that, on the one hand, very great advantages could be gained for India under an arrangement which could not fail to have the effect of raising materially the gold value of silver and consequently of the rupee, and which, if it were maintained, would give good prospects of a more stable ratio, when once the first disturbance was over, than has been known for many years. In that case the heavy loss, which is now sustained both by your Government and by all individuals who depend upon a silver currency for the payment of liabilities contracted in gold, would, in all likelihood, disappear, and holders of rupee values would benefit greatly by the increased command of sterling value, which such change would necessarily give them. The present system, however great may appear to be the benefits which it has conferred, is one of artificial and arbitrary restriction, which is thought by some to have an injurious effect on the course of trade, and the fact of its removal would have the advantage of leaving the expansion and contraction of the currency to the natural forces of the market. I believe, moreover, that your Excellency will agree with me in thinking that the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee, at a point considerably above the intrinsic value of the silver which it contains, is not without inconvenience, and that a policy which without lowering the exchange would restore the rupee to a value practically unmodified by Mint regulations, has much to recommend it. On the other hand, there are certain objections which will readily occur to your Excellency, such as the disturbance and dislocation of trade which might perhaps follow a great alteration in the rate of exchange, and the possibility, however remote, that the value of the rupee as measured in commodities in India would be so far enhanced as to cause discontent by increasing seriously the amount payable as taxation. A more serious question, in my opinion, is whether the combination of only two Governments, even though the countries which they represent are as important financially as France and the United States, is sufficient to give such a reasonable promise of stability and permanence to an arrangement of this nature as would justify India in facing the undeniable risks and inconveniences attaching to such a change in her system of currency. No doubt, however, the conclusions to be formed on this aspect of the question must in part depend on the terms of the arrangement made between the Governments concerned. In conclusion, I will remind your Excellency that in 1892 the policy of closing the Mints was only recommended by your Excellency's predecessor in Council on the ground that an international arrangement similar to that which is contemplated was not then obtainable. This is clearly stated in the letters of Lord Lansdowne's Government, dated the 23rd March and 21st June 1892, and I shall be glad to learn whether your Excellency sees any reason to modify the views therein expressed, and if so on what grounds."

THE REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The reply from the Government of India is dated 16th September. It says: "The first result of the suggested measures, if they even temporarily succeed in their object, would be an intense disturbance of the Indian trade and industry by the sudden rise in the rate of exchange, which, if the ratio adopted were fifteen and a-half to one, would be a rise from about sixteen-pence to about twenty-three pence the rupee. Such a rise is enough to kill our export trade for the time at least. If the public were not convinced that the arrangement would have the effect intended, or believed that it would not be permanent the paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged, and accompanied by acute individual suffering, none of the advantages expected would be attained, and the country would pass through a critical period which would retard its progress for years. How long the crisis would last before normal or stable conditions were restored it is not possible to conjecture. It would be long, even if the mercantile and banking community saw that silver was being steadily maintained at the prescribed ratio, while any indication of unsteadiness would greatly prolong the period by giving foundation for doubt. If the doubt should happen to be justified by the results the position would be disastrous alike to the State, to individuals, and to the trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee having risen suddenly, without any intermediate steps, from 16 pence to some higher figure, it would fall quite as suddenly to a point far lower than its present level, probably to nine-pence or even lower. Such a fall would, apart from other disastrous results, necessitate the imposition of additional taxation to the extent of many crores."

The letter agrees that such an agreement as is proposed is an infinitely more serious question for India than for either of the other two countries. In the event of its failing to secure its object both France and America could resume their present position, whereas the whole cost of the failure would be borne by India. "Here the rupee would rise with great swiftness, it would keep up steadily for a time, and then when the collapse came it would fall headlong. What course could we then adopt to prevent the fluctuating of the exchange value of our standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver? We do not think that any remedy would be open to us, for if the Indian Mints were re-opened to silver now, it would, in our opinion, be practically impossible for the Government of India ever to close them again, and even if they were closed it would only be after very large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation."

The letter proceeds to point out the unfairness of asking India, when on the eve of emerging with success by its own unaided efforts from the monetary disturbances of the last twenty years, to throw away for the benefit of other nations the advantages gained, and plunge into a new period of struggle and change.

The Government of India go on to point out the improbability of the United States and France, even when supported by India, being able to maintain so high a ratio as the one proposed, and continues: "We believe that whatever inducements are held out to us by other nations, our best policy in monetary matters is to link our system with that of Great Britain. Our commercial connections with that country are far more important than those with all the rest of the world put together, and more than a sixth part of our expenditure is incurred in that country and measured in its currency. The advantages which in this respect we gain by following the lead of Great Britain are not obtained, or not fully obtained, if we become members of a monetary union in which Great Britain takes no part, and, indeed, as we have already explained, we have little hope of an efficient union being formed unless Great Britain is a member. We think it a reasonable position for us to take with regard to the present proposals by France and the United States, that we should say, that the Government of India strove long and earnestly to further the formation of an international union, that when they saw that the opposition of England rendered impossible the attainment of that object within any measurable time they temporarily abandoned their efforts in that direction, and decided as the least prejudicial of the courses open to them to throw in their lot with Great Britain, and to adopt the gold standard, that as it appears improbable that an effective union will be formed without the adhesion of Great Britain, and, as the measures adopted to introduce a gold standard in India are now approaching final success, they consider that it will be wisest to adhere to the course adopted in 1893, until Great Britain is prepared to join in international bimetallism, and that they, therefore, wish to adhere to the same monetary standard as Great Britain, with which nation they are most closely linked, both in respect of their commercial relations and in all other respects, and to refrain from entering into any arrangements with other nations in which Great Britain sees ample reason for refusing to join."

The Government of India then discuss the great injury that would be occasioned to their own railway and other revenue supposing so great an enhancement, as the one proposed in value of rupee, took place.

They show also that the circumstances have completely changed since 1893, and that although "it is conceivable" that the proposal might then have been welcomed, and Government might have consented to keep the mints open for, say, five years, to enable the measures proposed by France and America to have a fair trial, this is all changed now.

The letter concludes: "Our unanimous and decided opinion is that it would be most unwise to re-open the Mints as a part of the proposed arrangements, especially at a time when we are, to all appearance, approaching the attainment of stability in exchange by the operation of our own isolated and independent action."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE CONCURS.

The correspondence closes with a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated October 21, which runs: "After careful consideration in Council of your letter of the 16th September, on the subject of the currency proposals, I have forwarded a copy to the Treasury with a covering letter, dated 13th October, expressing my concurrence in your wishes that the proposals should be declined." Her Majesty's Government have now decided that they cannot agree to the proposal to re-open the Indian Mints. As regards the remaining proposals, in view of the decision above mentioned, they do not consider it necessary to discuss them at present, but they desire to know how far the views of France and the United States are modified by this decision, and whether they wish to proceed further with the negotiations. A communication in this sense was sent from the Foreign Office to the American and French representatives on the 19th October.

A Despatch follows, and the correspondence will be published here forthwith.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Powers have agreed to the choice of Colonel Schaeffer, of the Luxemburg Army, as Governor of Crete.

THE COMING OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

Reuter's Cairo Agency states that there is no question of sending Indian troops to garrison Kassala.

RE-APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the re-appointment for five years of Sir J. B. Peile and Sir Alfred Lyall to the India Council.

HONOURS FOR THE RETIRING LORD MAYOR.

The retiring Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Geo. F. Faudel Phillips, has been appointed Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Baron de Courcel will remain as French Ambassador in London for another year owing to the West Africa questions.

SPANISH NOTE TO AMERICA.

An important Cabinet Council was held in Madrid, yesterday, at which a Note was drafted to America stating the intention of Spain to grant autonomy to Cuba, and complaining strongly of the failure on the part of America to arrest filibustering expeditions.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

It is officially announced that General Sir Richard Harrison has been appointed Quarter-Master-General until Sir George White is able to leave India.

THE SEAL FISHERIES QUESTION.

A Conference on the Seal Fisheries question, in which Russia, Japan and the United States alone participate, opens at Washington to-day.

THE DUTIES ON CEREALS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The French Chamber of Deputies has by 398 against 76 votes rejected the Socialist motion to reduce the duties on cereals.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT ALEXANDRIA.

CAIRO, Oct. 24.

The British Squadron, which arrived at Alexandria last week, has left that port.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Oct. 24.

It is understood that Senor Sagasta is equally stiff with Senor Canovas in upholding Spanish suzerainty of Cuba against the interference of the United States.

THE PLAGUE AT SHOLAPUR.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst visited Sholapur on the 21st, arriving by the mornigg train. His Excellency was received by the Collector, Mr. Morrison, Assistant Collector, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Setna, Municipal Secretary. His Excellency, after being introduced to those present, entered into conversation for some time.

Lord Sandhurst then drove to the Camp, and saw the bungalow belonging to Mr. Thatcher, where plague first broke out, and also visited places where plague was raging most. His Excellency next visited the plague sheds and segregation camps belonging to different sections of the community, and enquired into various matters, and expressed himself satisfied with the whole arrangement.

Lord Sandhurst left for Ahmednagar by mail train the same evening.

Up to the present only the low-caste people have been attacked. The weekly bazaar was allowed to be held as usual. Great exodus of the inhabitants has taken place. The Municipality cannot obtain sufficient sweepers, and have applied to Ahmednagar and other Municipalities for assistance. Butchers and dhobies have also disappeared, causing no little inconvenience to the residents.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, after visiting the Southern Mahratta Country, will pay a flying visit to Poona to see the plague arrangements.

His Excellency is expected to arrive on the 28th; and will leave on the 30th for Mahableshwar.

PRECAUTIONS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

All Europeans going with their servants to Mahableshwar are not detained, but servants have to attend the hospital for eight days for examination. Hector Lodge has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Alexander, who is in charge of the Mahableshwar Plague and Segregation Camps.

PLAGUE AT OTHER STATIONS.

A number of indigenous cases have been discovered in Hubli. Mr. Cappel, the Collector, is taking great pains to stamp out the disease.

Plague has also appeared in a village outside Wai, and Government are taking steps to deal with it.

POONA.

During yesterday and to-day there were 88 cases and 56 deaths in the city; of which 16 cases and 14 deaths occurred in Sassoon Peith, 11 cases and 3 deaths in Kasba, besides 41 cases and 26 deaths recorded yesterday in Poona Cantonment and also in the district, of which 18 cases and 9 deaths occurred in Poona Cantonment. During the 48 hours 75 cases were admitted into the General Plague Hospital, and 40 died, leaving 294 under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 16 were admitted, 8 died, and 61 remain under treatment; in the Hindu Hospital 19 were admitted, and 10 died, leaving 48 under treatment.

The Search Party in the Cantonment found one corpse and six persons ill with the plague.

The European patients in the Sassoon Hospital are:—Miss Lyster, who is convalescent; Miss Haller, and Mrs. Brown, who is progressing favourably.

Miss Gonsalves was admitted from Ghorpori yesterday.

PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, who visited the village of Khatkal Kalan, near Jullunder, on Thursday, records that up to date there were 40 cases of plague and 24 deaths there. Most energetic measures are being taken to prevent the disease from spreading, and a staff of medical officers and subordinates is being organised. A camp for the sick has been established. The disease was imported into the village from Hardwar last May. There were several deaths in May and June, which were not specially brought to notice, and the disease then subsided only to break out again at the end of September.

Within the last few days three cases of plague have been taken out of trains coming from the Bombay Presidency by the inspecting medical officers at railway stations in Rajputana. Of these three cases two have died.

KHANKHAL.

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

It is notified that on account of plague cases at Khankhal and its neighbourhood, and the consequent danger of an outbreak at Hardwar, the Governor-General-in-Council directs that no railway tickets to Roorkee, Landhaura, Lhakhar, Pethri, Jawalalpur, and Hardwar, shall be sold from the 23rd October to the 16th November.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The Foreign Office moves to Calcutta on the 28th November.

The Punjab Government leaves Simla for the plains to-morrow.

THE RETIRING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Sir George White does not relinquish the Commander-in-Chiefship until next February, and will be in Calcutta this winter with Lady White.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

The Director-General of Telegraphs proceeds on a tour of inspection in Burma this week.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

Mr. O'Conor's first general memorandum on the indigo crop, issued to-day, shows the prospects as anything but favourable. 69 per cent. of an average crop is expected in Bengal, and two-thirds of a full average in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, while in Madras the area sown is twenty per cent. less than the average, and in the Punjab alone is it normal.

DEATH OF THE HON. H. CAVENDISH.

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Second-Lieutenant the Hon. H. Cavendish, 3rd Rifle Brigade, died of dysentery, on Friday morning, at the Station Hospital, at Rawalpindi.

BALUCHISTAN NEWS.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by Lieutenant Knox, Political Agent, and Lieutenant Benn, Military Adviser, respectively, to the Khan of Khelat, proceeded, yesterday, via Khanna, to Khelat.

The escort consists of two guns of a Mountain Battery, one Company Lancashire Fusiliers, one Company 24th Bombay Infantry, and thirty sabres, Sindh Horse, all under the command of Captain Elsmie, Lancashire Fusiliers. It preceded the party last Tuesday, and will await its arrival at the last stage from the town of Khelat.

Mr. Barnes' visit has no political significance.

THE OUTLAW JAFFIRKHAN STILL AT LARGE.

The outlaw Jaffirkhan is still at large, and is said to have reached Kandahar.

TWO RUNAWAY PRIVATES.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 24.

Private Douglas and Private Bugg, of the Cheshire Regiment, have escaped from the Hospital guard-room, and are nowhere to be found.

Douglas earned notoriety six months ago by jumping out of a mail train at full speed while under escort from Bellary to Secunderabad for the trial of desertion. He is a strongly built man, and has rather reddish hair and fresh complexion.

Both men were dressed in hospital clothes when they escaped.

THE BELGAUM DACOITY CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 22.

The case for the defence in the Govinkop dacoity case was closed, to-day, before the Sessions Judge, Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, who will charge the jury to-morrow. Jewels and ornaments of considerable value have been recovered, a fact which reflects credit on the Belgaum police. Mr. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Khote, Nurgund and Kurgupikar, pleaders, defends the prisoners.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday morning.

Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat left here, for Aden, at 3 a.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo left here, for Aden, at 5 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore left here at 5-30 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Tuesday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

All Burma wires are interrupted beyond Chittagong. The Assam *route* to Burma is right.

EXCITING SCENE AT BALLARD PIER.

The scene of bustle, excitement, and confusion at the Ballard Pier on Friday morning in connection with the landing of the many passengers of the Caledonia, and the difficulties they experienced in getting at their luggage, almost baffles description. The Caledonia anchored a little to the south of the Apollo Bunder. From an early hour, many persons came to the Ballard Pier to meet their friends and relatives, whose arrival they had been anxiously awaiting; but the police on duty at the bunder put a damper on their expectant attitude by preventing them from going to the fenced-in-way that leads to the pier-head. Their disappointment was great, but Englishmen and Englishwomen know how to accommodate themselves under the most adverse circumstances by invoking blessings upon the heads of those who make inconvenient and unexpected rules and regulations. Matters were apparently smoothed down, and the police put a liberal and more reasonable construction upon the intention of the framers of the rules. Then came a rush which upset the best-laid plans for the preservation of order and decorum, and a good deal of hustling and confusion were the inevitable consequences. But the worst of all possible confusion took place when the first tender with the luggage arrived. Declarations were of course taken on board the steamer; and these, numbered consecutively, arrived in charge of the Customs officials. All the baggage of each passenger bore a distinct label, bearing the serial number of the declaration form; and as each package reached the top of the pier steps, the officials directed the porters to the right stall, over which stood, painted in large white characters, the number corresponding with the number on the article. This arrangement worked pretty satisfactorily. The Port Trustees had lately increased the number of stalls from 156 to 291. Up to the latter number, as far as the passengers were concerned, the arrangement worked satisfactorily, but the steamer had brought 460 passengers; and the luggage of the rest of the passengers, beyond the number 291, was dumped down promiscuously, creating a scene of the utmost confusion, which was worse confounded by passengers who let their temper fly round in consequence of their inability to recognise and regain possession of their belongings. For several hours, chaos reigned supreme. Most of the numbered luggage was cleared, but there yet remained a heterogeneous mass of unnumbered baggage. Fresh loaded lighters came alongside, and the packages were heaped up on the empty stalls, promiscuously and recklessly. The immense number of coolies employed on the work, with their tongues busily employed and shouting curiosities of the vernacular, their limbs gesticulating in a variety of uncouth attitudes, created a Babel and sorely interfered with the speedy disposal of the packages. But the scene requires to be witnessed to realise the grotesqueness, the discomfort, and the fussiness of it. It is said that the s. s. Egypt, which will arrive about 4th or 5th November, carries a hundred more passengers than those who arrived by the Caledonia; and unless the present arrangements are considerably amplified, the discomforts which are in store for the passengers may be more easily imagined than described.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE MARCH TO KARAPPA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

News received from Tirah on the 23rd, states:—The 2nd Division halted at Karappa. A few shots were fired into camp during night. The 1st Division is moving up. The Devons, Nabha Regiment, Derbyshire, and 3rd Sikhs marched from Chagru and Dargai to Karappa; and the 28th Bombay Pioneers, 2nd and 1st Gurkhas, 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas, and No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery to Chagru Kotal.

The enemy are reported in strength at the Sampagha.

NEWS FROM THE TOCHI.

Three columns went out from Sheranni to search the neighbouring villages. The 33rd Punjab Infantry were fired on, and on returning fire, killed three of the enemy.

MALAKHAND NEWS.

The Head-quarters and 2nd Brigade have reached Sarai, and the 1st Brigade Panjkora. The Head-quarters and 2nd Brigade move to Chakdarha to-day, and everything will be on the left bank of Panjkora by that date.

SERIOUS ATTACK ON TWO EKKAS.

Two ekkas were attacked, one driver killed, and the other driver and passenger carried off, yesterday, by a tribal raiding party, believed to be the Daulatzais, outside Sangu.

THE KURRAM VALLEY.

All is reported quiet in the Kurram Valley, where the tribesmen have been seen carrying the dead and wounded from last Wednesday's fight at Chagru Kotal. Colonel Hill and Staff have returned to Sadda from Parachinar.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

SNIPING CONTINUES.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The people of Khangarboor, Marchgarhi, Karappa and Sarkhikhel were suspected of sniping into Camp on the 21st, and these villages have been burnt.

It is reported that during the retirement to Shinowri on the 18th four Lee-Metford rifles fell into the hands of the enemy; and two boxes of Lee-Metford ammunition are also reported to have been lost.

Later reports state that the number killed of the enemy is very small indeed. Their retirement is said to be due to their ammunition being exhausted.

The Mustazais and Mamuzais, who carry talwars, are said to have been eager to charge at Dargai on the occasion referred to, but to have been restrained by men of other tribal sections, who were armed with rifles only.

A large gathering is reported to be awaiting our troops at the Sampagna Pass. There was desultory sniping into Karappa Camp last night, but no damage was done.

The 3rd Gurkhas were out on reconnaissance up the Khanki Valley this morning, and were fired at on two occasions by small parties of the enemy, one Gurkha being wounded in the wrist.

A driver of the Jeypore Transport train was killed yesterday by a shot fired as he was approaching a village, after which the villagers bolted.

No Commissariat Department has yet been established at Karappa, and rations are somewhat scarce. The neighbouring villages have been exploited for all they are worth.

The Afridis and Orakzais held a Jirgaj at Sampaga, but the result is not yet known.

It is generally regretted at Karappa that after Dargai ridge had been taken with such heavy loss of life it was not held permanently by our troops. It is probable that Sir William Lockhart's decision to abandon the ridge was due to the fact that he did not consider it necessary for the safety of our troops on their march to Karrapa to hold it. The heights held by the enemy were too far for any appreciable damage to have been inflicted by them by rifle fire on our troops on Shinowri-Karappa road and one or two regiments told off for the purpose would probably have been sufficient to prevent their approaching to dangerously close range. There were, moreover, obvious objections to detaching troops for protection of isolated posts. There was no difficulty, as has been supposed, about water-supply. The reason why the action of the 18th was brought on may have been that it was supposed that the moment was an opportune one to give a lesson to the enemy who had collected in large numbers on Marik Suk. The enemy, it may be remarked had on this first occasion omitted to protect their right flank.

The object of the second assault on the 20th is not so clear, and there seems reason to believe that it was not the intention or desire of the Officer Commanding the expedition that it should be made on that day.

GENERAL BLOOD'S FORCE AT THE SWAT VALLEY.

General Blood's force is at Serai, on the way back to Chakdara. The wounded and sick are doing well, and the general health of the troops is good, but the climate of parts of the Swat Valley at this time of year is not good. The troops with few exceptions have now their tents and heavy kit with them, so that with the warm clothing they have all received they are as well equipped as possible to fight the feverish tendencies of the valley.

DETAILS OF CHAGRU KOTAL.

SIMLIA, Oct. 23.

Telegrams received here show that after the action on the 20th, the Gar-Orakzai lashkar retreated into the Khanki Valley, west of Karappa, leaving a strong picquet with three standards on the Shadal Kotal, and made no attempt to oppose Sir William Lockhart's advance with the Second Division to Karappa on the 21st. Eleven Afridi standards are still with the Gar lashkar, but a large number of men, who were following these standards, have retired to the Sampagha Pass. The Samil Orakzai lashkar at Khangarbur fired on the advance guard on the 21st, but, on being attacked, quickly, retired with some loss, to the hills, to the north, leaving behind a standard which was captured. A few shots were fired into the Head-Quarter Camp on the night of the 21st, and the enemy attempted a rush on the west picquet, but there were no casualties.

Major MacBean, and Lieutenants White and Pears are doing well, but Captain Robinson's condition is critical. Mr. Arnold's wounds are dangerous, and Lieutenant Dingwell was only slightly wounded.

A hundred and twenty Daulatzais robbed four men of Marai of their rifles and ammunition, at Talao Parachgan, two miles north of Marai.

On a reconnaissance from Bara, on the 22nd, fifty men were seen lining the ridge to the north of the Gandab Pass, and apparently erecting a sangar. A sowar of the 9th B. L., taken prisoner on the 18th has been released, and returned to Bara.

Thirty Khanki Khel Chamkannis killed a villager of Brahemzai on the night of the 21st.

The exact casualties of the 9th Bengal Lancers, on the 18th instant, were 5 killed, 4 missing, said to be prisoners in the hands of the Afridis, and 4 wounded.

The death of Second-Lieutenant Brotherhood, from cholera, is reported.

Further particulars now received of the fight of the 20th explain several points which were left doubtful in the earlier reports. It seems that the Division deployed about a quarter to ten in the morning. The artillery opened the fire fifteen minutes later. At a quarter to twelve the first Battalion of the 2nd Gurkhas, supported by the Dorsets, and with the Derbyshires in reserve, attacked the position. They were met by a counter charge from the enemy, from the west, and the Gurkhas were diverted to meet this. The Dorsets and Derbyshires meanwhile rushed on, but received a check, continuing, however, to hold the ground they had won. Meanwhile the Batteries continued to shell the position, and the Gordons were pushed up from behind, supported by the 3rd Sikhs. This Force, coming as it did fresh, passed through the ground held by the Dorsets and Derbyshires, and stormed the position, being met on the top by the 2nd Gurkhas, which had, meanwhile, beaten off the enemy on the west, and turned to share with the Gordons the honours of taking the position.

General Lockhart, with General Westmacott's Brigade, crossed the Khanki river to Ramadan, yesterday, and shelled the enemy out of Khangarbar, General Kempster's Brigade meanwhile remaining on the Samana side of river to protect the transport.

MONDAY'S CASUALTIES.

The casualties amongst rank-and-file on the 20th are now given as follows:—Dorsets—killed six, and wounded thirty; Derbyshires—killed two, and wounded seventeen; Gordons—killed three, and wounded twenty-seven; 2nd Gurkhas—killed ten, and wounded sixteen; 3rd Sikhs—killed three, and wounded twelve; but the returns are not even yet complete.

THE DARGAI AFFAIR.

A further special account of the Dargai Affair states that there was only one way up for the Infantry. Three mountain batteries covered the attack. The batteries fired 1,340 pounds, but made little impression on the enemy, who were well posted behind the rocks and sungars. Some of these latter were four and-a-half feet thick, and made of stone. The Infantry assaulted four times. They failed the first three. The 2nd Gurkhas led and were supported at first by the Dorsetshire and then by the Derbyshires. Of the leading party of the Dorsetshire every man but one was shot down. General Yeatman-Biggs then signalled across the Valley for a further attempt to be delayed until he had shelled the enemy's position for three minutes. This was done, and immediately the Gordon Highlander's advanced, led by Colonel Mathias and with pipes playing, and stormed the hill. The other troops advanced almost simultaneously, and the position was won and the enemy retreated headlong in all directions. The final assault of the Gordons was observed by all the troops on the hills and in Shinowari Camp. It was magnificent.

General Yeatman-Biggs could not on account of this severe action, which lasted seven hours, go on to Karappa. It is considered that with a more resolute enemy the position could never have been carried. The bodies of the enemy were all carried away, in spite of the three Batteries' fire being concentrated on the ridge. The damage inflicted on the enemy till the ridge was gained was insignificant, the enemy keeping well under cover of excellently constructed sungars. After the ridge was gained, some of the retreating enemy were killed by long range volleys.

Native report reckons the numbers of the enemy killed at 45 and perhaps 100 wounded. The number of the enemy is variously estimated at 8,000 to 12,000.

The road between Shinowri and Chagru Pass is still blocked with the baggage of the Second Division. This means that the animals have been on the road 40 hours without water, and they are not yet out of sight of the Camp. All arrangements are complete for the onward march of the First Brigade, to-morrow, and if the road be clear the whole of the First Division may be in the Khanki Valley by to-night.

While fifty rifles of the Kurram Militia were out in the direction of Khurmana fire was opened by 200 Chamkannis and Masuzais, subsequently reinforced by 300 more. Steady volleys of the Kurram levies, under Captain Ross Keppel and Lieutenant Carter, drove the enemy into the hills. Five were reported to have been killed and three wounded. No casualties occurred amongst the Militia.

The Second Division is now encamped in Karappa, with the exception of the Dorsets and 2nd Gurkhas holding the Narik Dara, the 3rd Sikhs and Derbyshires holding the Narik Suk, and the King's Own Scottish Borderers holding the Chagru Kotal.

The Gordons and 21st Pioneers were without food or covering on the Samana Suk and Chagru Kotal, and had a bad time. A picquet of Jhind Infantry retired on Thursday night, being driven in, but were reinforced, and no damage was done, but bullets went through several tents, including General Yeatman-Biggs'.

GENERAL BLOOD'S WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

General Blood reports that the whole of his terms have now been complied with. He has carried out successfully a survey of the Barra Valley, and moved one of his Brigades to Tarai the other remaining at Panjkora.

SNIPING AT PANJKORA.

Some snipers tried to approach General Blood's Camp at Panjkora, on the night of the 21st, but were prevented by a tribal picquet who shot two of them. A survey party went to the top of the Takht Pass at the head of the Barang Valley.

Umra Khan's brothers have brought in seven breech-loaders.

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Political negotiations with the Shamozai section of Utman Khels have been concluded most satisfactorily. The last instalment of arms have been received. The total of arms delivered over by various tribes to the force now amounts to 200 breach-loaders, 4,250 other fire-arms of sorts, and 1,500 swords. This does not include those rifles lost in the Mamund Valley and recovered.

In consequence of the peaceful settlement, General Blood's 2nd Brigade, consisting of Guides Infantry, 35th Sikhs, and 38th Dogras with 10th Field Battery, No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Guides Cavalry, except one Squadron, accompanied by Divisional Head-quarters, moved to Panjkora. The 1st Brigade, consisting of 24th Punjab Infantry, 31st Punjab Infantry, with No. 8 Mountain Battery, No. 5 Company, Madras Sappers, and one Squadron of Guides Cavalry, moved the previous day to Ghosam. The Highland Light Infantry, who are now divisional troops, marched with the 2nd Brigade to Panjkora.

A GALLANT CHARGE AND HEAVY LOSSES.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Karappa, 22nd October, says: Captain Robinson is in a precarious condition, but Major MacBean and Lieutenant Dingwell when last seen by the Staff of 2nd Division were doing well. In the action, on the 18th, the casualties of General Kempster's Brigade while making the flank attack, were, with the exception of two men of the 1-2nd Gurkhas wounded, sustained during the retirement back to Shinowri.

Further details of the fight, on the 20th, now to hand, are as follows:—The 1-2nd Gurkhas in first line Derbyshire Regiment, second line Dorsetshire Regiment, third line Gordons. It was only intended to assist by long range volleys from Mama Khan; No. 9 Mountain Battery R.A., in action on the Samana Suk, and No. 3 and 2 Mountain Batteries at Chagru Kotal, the 3rd Sikhs, additional regiment, as reserve.

At 9-40, the enemy opened fire from the ridge, and at 10 a.m. our guns opened fire, firing from Samana Suk, at 3,300 yards. They had the exact range and their shells were bursting just over the crest. The enemy's fire was over one narrow zone, and Lieutenant Dingwell, of the Gordons, was hit on the revolver, knocking him down, and then on the pouch, exploding the cartridges in it. A third bullet, went through his coat, and twice hit him on the knee, all within 50 yards. Major Donovan, of the Gordons, was also hit twice on the helmet and Lieutenant Lamont was killed, and Major MacBean dangerously wounded.

At 10-30 a.m., the Infantry opened fire, and a few minutes later, the 1-2nd Gurkhas reached the top of the crest, between Mama Khan and Dargai Ridge. Beyond this the enemy's fire was most deadly, and a further advance till the artillery fire had greater effect was impossible. At 11-45 a portion of the Gurkhas made a rush forward, and lost nine men, and at 12-40 the Regiment turned westward to hold off a threatened flank attack. Major Judge was killed and Captain Robinson mortally wounded at this juncture. At 2-15, the Dorsets attempted to advance. Lieutenant Hewett led the section forward, and alone escaped being killed. All the men were shot. At 2-30, every available gun opened fire on the ridge, and the Gordons were ordered up from Mama Khan, and told to try a rush after the guns had fired three minutes. The Gordons advance was magnificently effected with the pipes playing, and their advance enabled the men of other regiments to rush on, and at 3 p.m. the Gordons were at the foot of the cliff ready to advance up the path into the enemy's position. Our guns fired continuously and Major Powell's No. 9 M. B. R. A. greatly aided the attack.

BAD ROADS AND A HARD MARCH.

KHARAPPA, LATER.

The whole of the 2nd Division have not yet arrived here, and the Dorsets and 1-2nd Gurkhas holding the Narik Darra, at the exit of the valley from Chagru Kotal, the 3rd Sikhs and Derbyshires holding the Narak Suk hill above Dargai village, the K. O. S. Bs. holding Chagru Kotal came in this evening. The 36th Sikhs who left Fort Lockhart at 6-30 a.m., yesterday, are delayed looking after yesterday's baggage animals who had great difficulties owing to bad roads and their want of condition. Foraging parties were out this morning and a reconnaissance was effected at the same time. Two camels taken from the rearguard in the action of 11th September, at Gogra, were recaptured near here by the Border Police and brought in. Occasional firing by sniping parties into the Camp, last night, was reported principally from Khanki men and from the Khangarbur. There were no casualties, but the bullets went through several tents. One picquet had to retire, but was promptly reinforced and the enemy was repulsed. The heat is great in the middle of the day. The early mornings are very cold. The Gordon Highlanders and 21st Pioneers spent a terrible night on the 20th on the Samana Suk and Chagru Kotal without food or water, great coats or blankets.

A Jhar telegram of the 21st October says :—The Shamozai Jirgah came in this afternoon, bringing 20 rifles and about 40 muzzle-loaders, and agreed to our terms at once.

THE LAHORE PAPER'S CHARGES.

The *C. and M. Gazette* writes :—The *Pioneer* has taken up the gage on behalf of British regiments, and has seen fit to accuse us apparently of recklessness in openly alluding to incidents which are perfectly well known in military circles throughout the Punjab. We had already said all that we intended to say on this unpleasant subject, and we should not have alluded to it at all without a definite purpose. As, however, we are thus challenged in the matter, we take the opportunity, not to justify ourselves, for that is unnecessary, but to drive home the moral a little more firmly than we have hitherto done. The *Pioneer* convicts itself of speaking with imperfect knowledge when it exonerates the regiments of the charge of "having behaved badly *in action*"—the italics are its own. There are two authenticated instances of regiments or detachments refusing to bring in their wounded; in one case a native infantry regiment had to perform this duty for them, but the men had some excuse, as they had been considerably over driven; the other case is harder to excuse. Another incident to which we alluded is a regiment taking the doolies, belonging to the wounded and refusing to give them up when ordered, and the fourth is given by the *Pioneer* itself in very much greater detail than we have supplied. There is yet another report also of cowardice in the face of the enemy, but we will not further specify the case, as we have not yet fully authenticated the details. We take this opportunity of stating explicitly that any allusion to the Rifle Brigade, apparently hinted at by the *Pioneer*, and openly charged against us was never for a moment intended by us. We had four explicit instances in our minds relating to entirely different regiments. The Rifle Brigade only comes within our remarks, inasmuch as it has been decimated by disease. It has had no fighting to do, and we are pleased to be able to state that we have not heard a breath of rumour against its discipline. These are the facts; now for our purpose in putting them forward. In no instance have we thrown the blame upon the men for what has occurred; but it is evident that there is something wrong, and until the symptoms of the disease are pointed out, it is hopeless to expect that the remedy will be properly sought. There are three reasons to which we ascribe the instances of breakdown that have already occurred; the first two are concealed disease, and the short service system, but we have already treated them at length in separate articles, and there is no necessity to repeat what we have already said. The third cause is fortunately a more temporary one, but it is largely responsible for such instances as we have enumerated happening in the earlier stages of a campaign. This is simply want of exercise on the part of our British soldiers during the hot weather: the officer keeps himself fit by polo and such like exercises, but poor Tommy has no such facilities for keeping him out of temptation and maintaining his muscles in order. The consequence is that in the early days of a campaign, Tommy, further debilitated by disease, gets sore feet from marching, and has no wind to climb a hill. His officer is a better man than he at this game, and even he cannot compete with the native in shinning up his own hills. We do not expect Tommy to do impossibilities, and mountaineering is not his special line; but we do expect that the authorities should take proper care that he is not further handicapped in the struggle by preventible causes. The three points that require thorough overhauling with relation to the British Army at the end of the present campaign are, that the new cantonment rules should be made as stringent and enforced as severely as possible, that the army in India should be made more of a life profession for the soldier, and that better facilities for exercise, especially in the hot weather, shall be afforded to the men. These are the reforms that are urgently required, but no reforms will ever be obtained by the policy of shutting our eyes to facts. If we blink the truth, we will neither learn any thing from experience ourselves, nor be in a position to teach the required lesson to others. And the lessons of the present campaign are much too valuable to be thus wantonly thrown away.

WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING.

The action on the Samana, on Wednesday, was the severest ever fought on the frontier since the Umbeyla campaign; four officers being killed and four wounded, while the casualties among the rank and file are variously estimated at 129 or 148. The officers killed were Captain Judge, 1-2nd Gurkhas; Lieutenant Lamont, Gordons; Lieutenant White, 3rd Sikhs; and Lieutenant Smith, Dorsets; and wounded, Captain Arnold, Wiltshire Regiment, attached to the Dorsets; Major MacBean, Gordons; Lieutenant Dingwall, Gordons; and Captain Robinson, 1-2nd Gurkhas. Our Simla correspondent places Lieutenant White's name in the list of dangerously wounded, which would reduce the number of officers killed to three. The tribesmen fought in the most determined manner, and their position was not carried until it had three times been assaulted. They were then driven from the hills, which they had held for six hours, and retired in confusion down to the Khanki River, thus leaving the road down the Chagru defile open, though it was too late in the day for the 2nd Division, with its baggage train, to move down to Korappa.

The course of the action has already been partially described, but further interesting details have reached us. It appears that when General Yeatman Biggs found the crest of the hills on his left flank held in strength, he prepared the way for an attack by opening artillery and rifle fire, and then sent forward troops to attack the heights. The 1st battalion 2nd Gurkhas were leaving, but the ground was so difficult and the tribesmen were so well posted that the Gurkhas could not get to close quarters. In this attack Captain Judge was shot dead while gallantly leading his wing of Gurkhas. A further attack was made by the Derbyshire and Dorsetshire regiments, but this also could not be pushed home. The Gordon Highlanders, who had begun the action by long range rifle fire, were added to the attacking force and, splendidly led by Colonel Mathias, with the pipers playing the slogan, they stormed the heights, losing one officer killed and two wounded, and having thirty-two casualties among the men. The Gurkhas were close up, and thus the position held so long and with such determination by the enemy was taken. It was a hard day's fight, and complete success was gained, with heavy losses, it is true, but not more than might have been anticipated, considering the great strength of the enemy and the strong position which they held.

Sir William Lockhart seems to have lost no time in pushing forward, on Thursday; his aim being clearly to give the Afridis and Orakzai no breathing time. On the morning after the action the 2nd Division continued its march, interrupted on the previous day, across Chagru Kotal upon Korappa. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Dorsetshire, and the Jhind Infantry were left at Dargai and about the Kotal, presumably in case of any fresh hostile demonstration from the west. Sir William Lockhart himself with the troops on the Samana moved down to Korappa, there to establish his head-quarters within gunshot of the Khanki river, across which the enemy had retired. There was apparently no action on Thursday, and the forward movement of the troops proceeded steadily. The concentration of the two divisions should now be taking place in the Khanki Valley preliminary to the storming of the Sampaga; but there may be renewed fighting before the enemy's entrenched position on the pass is attacked.

While the advance is proceeding from the Samana, the Peshawar column has been concentrated at Bara, and its advance across the frontier will probably take place very shortly. For two marches at least no physical difficulties will be encountered, but further on the Bara Valley narrows into a defile, and reconnaissances alone can show whether the advance can be continued if the heights on either flank are held by the enemy. The country at this point is said to be very difficult indeed for troops to operate through, but as the Afridis have sent the majority of their fighting men to resist the attack upon Tirah, no great force may oppose General Hammond. His movements, however, will be governed by events on the Tirah side. He has five battalions of infantry a regiment of cavalry, a company of sappers, one field and one mountain battery, or 5,000 men all told, a force quite sufficient to act independently, particularly as Peshawar is strongly garrisoned.

Major Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed D. A. A. G. of the 4th Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Captain Blood, invalided. —*Pioneer*.

It is reported that Sir William Lockhart, being anxious to bring the Tirah expedition to a speedy conclusion, has decided upon certain plans of action by which he hopes to crush the strongest efforts at opposition the tribesmen will be able to make. It is believed that the Peshawar column and the Reserve Brigade will be employed in support of the main column with this object, in a certain contingency, which might possibly arise out of the tactical measures it is intended to adopt.

The 5th Punjab Infantry, which is a class company regiment, composed of 3 companies Sikhs, 1 company Dogras, 1 company Punjabi Mahomedans, and three companies of Pathans, including Afridis, has been withdrawn from the forces to be employed on active service in Tirah. It has been decided to send the wing, containing the Afridi companies, from Kohat to Dera Ismail Khan, a wing of the 2nd Sikhs taking their place at Kohat for garrison duty. When the flying column was organised at Kohat for the relief of the Samana posts, this regiment showed signs of unrest, and was accordingly moved about from point to point in the Samana country in what appeared to be an undecided manner, for apparently the express purpose of evading its participation in active operations on account of the suspicion resting on the Afridi element in it. It is known that three Afridis deserted from the wing at the time of the Samana scare, and took away with them seven rifles and a quantity of ammunition. The Afridi who killed his Sikh comrade on sentry was allowed by the Afridi havildar, who came up to the spot, to leave, as he did without any interference on his part.

The 2nd Sikhs at Dera Ghazi Khan have received telegraphic orders to march at once to Kohat. The 6th Punjab Infantry from Dera Ismail Khan will relieve them. The bridge of boats over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan is now completely ready for general traffic. Malarial fever is very prevalent there, especially among the natives.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which has been through the Mohmand country and is now on its way to Tirah, was forty years ago, when it was known as the 52nd Light Infantry, stationed at Sialkote. In June 1857 it marched to Anarkalli, and there blew away from a gun one of the first of the mutineers, and also disarmed two Native Infantry regiments; it then march to Mian Mir, where it started for Delhi under General John Nicholson, and was the first regiment to pass through the Kashmir gate after it had been blown up. The march across the Punjab in the height of summer was a splendid achievement, and the regiment is still upholding the grand reputation which it gained when Colonel Campbell led it.—*C. and M. Gazette*.

THE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTY ON THE FRONTIER.

During the past two or three months the representatives of the Commissariat-Transport Department have penetrated into every likely spot in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces in search of suitable animals for transport work, and by means of the dual system of hiring and purchasing, every possible source of supply has been tapped with a varying degree of success. In spite, however, of the extraordinary exertions put forth by the Department to meet the demands for adequate transport in the present emergency, the question whether the transport now available from all sources is sufficient to meet the full requirements of the army under the conditions of field service in such a country as we are about to enter, is still the *bete noir* of commanding officers at the front.

A correspondent at Kohat informs us that it was originally intended to keep a reserve of 3,000 animals at the advanced base (Kohat), so meeting the losses due to casualties, on the line of communications; but it has been found now that, after supplying the main Column and the Reserve Brigade with their complement, according to the sanctioned scale, no reserve of animals is available. The main column of the Tirah Force, we are informed, was delayed in its advance in consequence of some discrepancies having been found to exist between the estimated amount of transport required for it on its arrival at Kohat, and originally allotted to it, and the number of animals now available for the scale of equipment sanctioned by Government. The mistake arose, we understand, from a difference of opinion as to the scale of equipment considered necessary, between the base and Head-Quarters authorities, which, when the time for distribution arrived, upset the calculations of the Transport staff. This, however, we are informed, is only part of the difficulty experienced by the officers of the Department at the base. The care of the animals on their arrival at Khushalgarh, during the march to Kohat, and again when collected for distribution at Kohat and Peshawar, is a matter of not less importance than that of despatching them as expeditiously as possible to their allotted destinations.

But here also, we believe, misunderstanding has resulted in discrepancies between the numbers of officers and subordinates allotted, and actually required, for this duty; and the administrative machinery, so elaborately designed to work smoothly, appears to be out of gear. The original allotment made of departmental officers and non-commissioned officers for the proper care and distribution of the entire transport for the Tirah expedition at the bases, we understand, was twenty of the former and fifty of the latter, and this calculation was based upon a scale that was considered adequate by the chief authority at Simla. But additional transport being required, and requisitioned subsequently from the officers placed on special duty in the districts for hiring and purchasing animals, these officers could not be released from their duties in order to supplement the staff at the depots, which were found insufficient to meet the requirements of the large number of units into which the collection was broken up for distribution. The transport animal in these days is much too valuable a factor in warfare to be allowed to suffer from such neglect; and the consequences to the efficiency of our transport machinery might be serious if these mistakes, the result of want of foresight and miscalculation, if nothing worse, are not rectified quickly. The fact that the General Commanding the Tirah Force in the field has since been authorised to settle all details of organisation and equipment in the direct communication with Murree, with a view to faciliate matters, points to the existence of difficulties which should have been foreseen and provided against.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

CHINA NEWS.

NATIVE advice from Shansi are to the effect that a number of local gentry there are contemplating the establishment of a Yarn spinning Company, with a capital of Tls. 200,000, to compete against the importation of foreign yarn.

A huge fire took place on 28th September in the walled city of Manila, nineteen houses being reduced to ruins and eight damaged by fire and water.

Fifteen Indian Constables and one Chinese Barrack Sergeant have been dismissed from the Police Force in connection with the gambling scandal. The numbers of these men were found in the lists seized in the gambling establishment at No. 3 East Street, and the men were afterwards identified by an employe of the gambling house at Cheung Hing Street has having been in receipt of bribes from that establishment. We understand that appeals will be made to the Secretary of State by some of the European Inspectors against the decisions of H. E. the Governor of Hongkong and that several of the dismissed Chinese Constables now resident in Canton have been interviewed, and their affidavits sworn before the British Consul in support of the forthcoming appeals.

Two attempted murders are being investigated by the police. One occurred on board a coolie boat at Causeway Bay; the master of the boat (who is supposed to be insane) cutting the throat of his sister-in-law with a chopper. The woman is in the hospital and her assailant in custody. The other case occurred at Wongneicheong village, an enraged husband with two accomplices shooting the paramour of his unfaithful wife, and also inflicting a severe cut upon his head. The men made their escape to the mainland, taking the woman away with them.

Owing to the low rate of exchange, the P. and O. Company have increased their rates of passage money.—*China Mail.*

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—"A strange story reaches us that a pet cat at Government House, Guindy, died on Monday last displaying all the symptoms of plague. The Assistant Surgeon in charge there communicated with the Manager of the Private Secretary's Office and advised him not to go out to Guindy if he could help it." The sign is ominous. There are people in Bombay who believe Madras has plague as badly as we know it here, but they do not yet know how to diagnose it.

IT is notified that the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University will be held at Amraoti in addition to the usual centres, and that candidates will be allowed to appear at that place if they give notice to the University Registrar so as to reach him on or before the 28th instant, provided they have not selected *Persian* or *Hindustani* as their second language. The Matriculation Examination will begin on Monday the 8th November, at the following places :—(1) Bombay, (2) Poona, (3) Ahmedabad, (4) Belgaum, (5) Karachi. 2. Candidates must be present at the place of examination on the 8th November not later than 1-30 p.m. (Bombay time), and their attendance will be required ten minutes before the commencement of each subsequent examination. Candidates are forbidden to take any book or paper into the examination hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Rifle Brigade have nearly all arrived at Edwardesbad, and will shortly move thence toward their destination at Umballa, stopping for a short time at Rawalpindi.

COLONEL A. CLARK-KENNEDY, Staff Corps, and Colonel J. G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., Madras Infantry, have been awarded the Good Service pensions which have become vacant in consequence of the succession to the Colonels' Allowance of Colonels E. W. Begbie, D. S. O., and W. L. Ranking.

THE Government of India are making all necessary arrangements for the observations of the eclipse of the sun next January. Several parties of observers will be employed along the zone of country where the eclipse will be best seen.

AN extra grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned for the working of the Native Cavalry grass farms in the Bengal Command during the current financial year.

MR. W. BLENNERHASSETT, Sessions Judge, Allahabad, goes to Lucknow as the third Judge in the reconstituted Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

MR. BEDFORD, Officiating Comptroller of the Paper Currency, Calcutta, on relief by Mr. Anthony, goes to Madras as Deputy Accountant-General.

FROM a return just issued it appears that the exports of Indian tea during September last were four million pounds short of the figures for the same period last year. The total exports from April to September 1897 were also nearly one million pounds below last year's figures.

A REPORT which has just been published regarding the trade through Leh with Chinese and Russian Turkistan and Tibet, shows that in the year ending March 31st last a decrease in the value of nearly three lakhs occurred. This was due to an early fall of snow, which closed the roads in October, and to the small *charas* crop in Yarkand. Trade in English manufactured piece-goods rose by half-a-lakh. The demand for Indian tea was steady.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh have issued a notification warning persons who may have intended visiting Hardwar during the approaching Samvati Amawas and Paranmashi fairs of the prevalence of plague in the town of Khankhal, which forms part of the Hardwar Municipal union, and advising them to defer their visit as it would be attended with danger and difficulty to themselves.

THE military authorities have decided to hold an assault-at-arms at Calcutta in January next, open to all troops, European and native, in the Bengal Command.

ONE hundred Kachins have been enrolled in the Burma Military Police and are now being drilled at Bhamo. It is an interesting experiment. Hitherto none of the many races of Burma has been enlisted with success except the Karens, who form a full battalion of military police.

THE Budget for 1898-99 of the Madras Legislative Council shows that the expenditure will be Rs. 13,000, of which Rs. 5,000 is the allowance of the Member of the Legislative Council of India, and Rs. 3,800 is allotted as travelling allowance for Non-Official Members. The revised estimate for the current year is Rs. 13,250 against a Budget Estimate of Rs. 23,600. The actual expenditure in 1896-97 was Rs. 21,460. The decrease is due to a sum of Rs. 9,600 being saved by the abolition of the post of Assistant Secretary to the Council. The Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, is also Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and provision has been made for his salary and allowances in the Budget of the former Department.

UNDER the modified rules for the examination of the Indian Medical Service, which will be held in February next, a candidate may elect for the Army Medical Staff. The examination will be conducted at the same time as that for Army Medical Staff. A candidate for the one may also enter for the other if he can satisfy the Director-General of the Army Medical Department that he is eligible under the regulations for that service. The names of the successful candidates will for the two services be placed on one list in order of merit as determined by the total number of marks each has obtained both in the compulsory and optional subjects. So far as the number of vacancies will permit, the successful candidates will be alloted, according to their position on the list, the service for which they have expressed a preference and subject to their having been accepted prior to examination as eligible for that service. Hitherto no candidate has been allowed to appear twice, but under the new rules a third trial will be permitted.

HER HIGHNESS the Nawab Sham-i-Jehan Begum Ferdaus Mehal Shaheba of Murshidabad, upon whom the distinction of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India has just been conferred, is the widow of the late Nawab Sayud Mansoor Ali Khan, the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Her Highness is herself descended from the Nawab Nazims, being a cousin of her late husband. In honouring Her Highness, the widow of the last Mahomedan ruler of Bengal, the Queen-Empress thus honours the entire Mahomedan community, by whom Her Highness is very highly esteemed. The Begum has been a liberal supporter of all educational charitable institutions for the benefit of the Mahomedan community in Calcutta, one of her projects being the Moslem Girls' Madrassa, the first institution of its kind in India, which she founded and endowed at her own expense. She has also given Rs. 50,000 for the endowment of a Madrassa for Indian students at Karbala.

AN interesting report, prefaced by a short review by the Maharaja of Jodhpur, describes the scarcity in Marwar and the measures taken to meet it. Marwar escaped famine and indeed exported considerable quantities of grain to neighbouring famine districts, but to this fact and the great resulting rise of prices is due the distress experienced in a few of the most arid *parganas* where the crops failed. The total State expenditure was a little more than a lakh and a-half, and most of the relief work was concentrated on the Balotra railway extension. This when linked on at Shadapalli with the Hyderabad-Umerkot line will give easy access to the rice of Sind, which is likely to become one of the staple foods, replacing *bajra* to a considerable extent. Jodhpur is a country of such scanty rainfall, precarious crops and insufficient grazing, that there is always a considerable migration both of cattle and people to the more fertile districts and pastures of Malwa, but these wanderers do not desert their homes permanently, and it is estimated that over 98 per cent. of men and herds have returned in the usual course.

A POINT of law of some interest came up before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. An application was made on behalf of Messrs. Cleven and Co., jewellers, for the permission of the Court to prefer a charge of criminal breach of trust against Max Burghardt in respect of two gold watches, the property of the complainant firm. The watches are now with a pawn-broker, to whom (it was alleged) they were pledged by the accused. The pleader said the object of his application was to recover possession of the watches, which were mentioned in the list of stolen articles forming the subject of a charge on which Burghardt had already been convicted and some of which had since been recovered. This Court as well as the Commissioner of Police had refused to pass any orders regarding the watches on the ground that there was no authority to warrant such action. The Magistrate now pointed out that under the ruling of the High Court he had no power to make any orders in respect to property recovered subsequently to the delivery of a judgment. The best course would be to prefer a fresh charge against Burghardt at the police station. The pleader doubted whether such a charge would be sustainable, as the watches formed part of the property for the theft of which Burghardt had already been sent to jail.

A BANGALORE correspondent writes :—"A European young lady residing in Casuarina Street, St. John's Hill, a few days ago narrowly escaped being buried alive. She was attending to the flower garden in the compound of her house, when the ground on which she was standing sank, to the depth of ten feet or thereabouts. She stretched out both hands and stopped herself sinking below the surface. Having raised an alarm, assistance was immediately rendered by the occupants of the house. It appears she was standing over an old ring well, about 3½ ft. in diameter, which had been filled with loose earth many years ago. The recent heavy rains had something to do with the sinking of the earth."

MR. HENRY GEORGE on the 5th October addressed a large meeting at the Cooper Union, New York, in support of his candidature for the Mayoralty. His "platform" reaffirms that of Chicago, on which Mr. Bryan was defeated in the Presidential contest of last year, advocates the municipal acquisition of street railways, gas and electric plants, telegraphs and telephones, proposes the resumption of the wealth which "justly belongs to all" by "equitable scientific taxation," and denounces Federal and State Courts.

THE Budget for 1898 was on the 1st October laid before the Reichsrath in Vienna. The estimated revenue is 719,900,000fl., or 29,760,000fl., more than in the current year. The expenditure is estimated at 715,000,000fl.

A LARGE number of Austian Slavs in North America and Brazil, who have emigrated from Galicia, and who belong to the Uniat branch of the Eastern Church, have, it is reported, decided to go over to the Russian Church in a body, and have applied, through the Russian Bishop at San Francisco, to be made subjects of the Tsar.

THE appointments of M. de Reverseaux as Ambassador in Vienna, M. Jules Cambon in Washington, M. d'Aubigny in Munich, and M. Henry in Bucharest have been accepted by the Governments to which they are accredited. Considerable excitement has prevailed in Paris with regard to the case of M. Loze, Ambassador in Vienna, whose appointment to be Governor-General of Algeria was announced last week, but who intimated that he had refused the post on the ground that he had not been recalled from Vienna.

COMPLETE success has attended the manœuvres of the Cyclist Company organised in Russia by Gen. Plutzinsky. The machine upon which the majority of the cyclists were mounted was that invented by Capt. Gerard. Austrian, German, and French bicycles were also tested, but with little success. The Cyclist Company was, as in France, almost exclusively employed with detached cavalry or mounted troops engaged in reconnoissance. The Emperor testified his entire satisfaction with the results obtained by twice inspecting them at the final review held after the manœuvres; and the War Minister conveyed to Gen. Plutzinsky his desire that in the manœuvres of 1898 the experiment should be repeated on a more extended scale.

THE Archduchess Stephanie of Austria has just paid a flying visit to England. She was recalled hurriedly by, it is understood, family business, and is expected to return shortly for a relatively extended visit to the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The Archduchess is a daughter of the King of the Belgians, to whom she bears a strong facial resemblance, and but for the terrible tragedy of Myerling she would, in all human probability, some day have been Empress of Austria. Since the miserable death of her husband, the late Crown Prince Rudolph, she has lived a comparatively retired life, from which, however, she has of late shown some desire to emerge.

A CRIME, which from its exceptional features has excited universal interest, has been brought to light in Antwerp. A man named Nuyens, bell-ringer at St. Paul's Church in Antwerp, vowed vengeance for some imaginary cause against a man and wife of the name of De Rollos, and some time ago carried out his threat by stealing their child, a little boy of four. At the same time Nuyens wrote to the parents, telling them what he had done, and declaring that they would never see the child again. Nuyens disappeared, and though every effort was made at the instance of the distracted parents for whom the public sympathy was intense to discover traces of the man and of the child, no clue was found until the body of Nuyens was recovered from a canal near Brussels. The most minute search was then made for the boy and at length on Friday evening (Oct. 1) the body of the child was found hanging in the vaults of St. Paul's Church.

ROME has been selected as the venue of the twelfth Congress of Orientalists, in 1899. The Italian Orientalists have (says a *Standard* telegram) decided to offer the honorary presidency of the Congress to Senator Ascoli, and to constitute their organising committee as follows :—Senator Ascoli, Professor at Milan, honorary president; Count de Gubernati, Professor at Rome, acting president; Signor Guidi, Professor at Rome, first vice-president; Signor Latinio, Professor at Florence, second vice-president; and Count Pulle, Professor at Pisa, general secretary.

THE official Political Agent in Gilgit recently suggested to the Government of India that the Commissariat-Transport arrangements at Bandipore and Gilgit might with advantage be put under the charge of the same officer, and that in consequence of the present difficulties on the frontier, Major Yeilding might be retained for a fresh term. The innovation, however, was not recommended by the Resident in Kashmir, and the original suggestion has been disallowed by the Government of India. Major Yeilding, as already ordered, will be recalled to India this month, being replaced by Captain Bretherton from Gilgit, and Lieutenant E. A. R. Howell, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, succeeding Captain Bretherton.

IT is unfortunately only too true that the majority of our Reservists receive no training whatever between the time when they leave the colours and the date of their final discharge from the Army. The only men of the Reserve who have any training at all appear to be sections B. & C of the First Class, who, in the case of Infantry, are entering upon the tenth year of their Army engagement, and those who, in the case of the Foot Guards, are entering upon the sixth or tenth year of their Army engagement. We have before us a pamphlet purporting to contain "instructions for the training and drill of the First-class Army Reserve," but it is restricted to those men already referred to, and Infantry only are included. This presumably means that the Reserve of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers never by any chance receive any training whatever; while as to those who come within the above categories for training there are many exceptions allowed, including all men employed in the Metropolitan, City, Borough, or County Police, the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Post Office, or as prison warders, and Reservists absent on leave from the United Kingdom.

THE North German Lloyd Company's twin-screw express steamer Kaiser Friederich was successfully launched from Messrs. Schichau's dockyard on Oct. 5 in the presence of 10,000 spectators. Her dimensions are rather smaller than those of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has recently broken the record on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York, but as regards speed and seagoing qualities she is expected to quite equal the Stettin-built vessel. The Kaiser Friedrich is 600ft. in length over all, 64ft. in breadth, and has a depth of 41ft. from the keel to the side of the upper-deck; her gross tonnage is 12,000, and her displacement when laden to a draught of 28ft. will be 17,000 tons. She has a double bottom running from end to end, and is divided by seventeen watertight bulkheads (of which fifteen reach to the upper deck and two to the main deck) into eighteen watertight compartments, so that three adjoining compartments could be filled without the ship being endangered. The steamer has been provided with twenty-two lifeboats on the awning deck. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, Sept. 30, arrived at Plymouth at 8-5 p.m. on Oct. 6. The passage from Sandy Hook to the Eddystone Lighthouse occupied five days fifteen hours ten minutes—record time—the whole distance being run at an average of 21·91 knots per hour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba...	1	0	6
B Mandvi and Umarkhadi ...	3	0	19
C Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao	2	0	23
D Khetwadi......	0	0	8
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, and Byculla	8	2	27
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	1
Hospitals......	3	4	9
Total.....	14	6	107
Total to date	13,612	11,036	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks......	17
" deaths	13

CHOLERA.

Attacks......	1
Deaths	3

The Municipal returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, showed that there were eight fresh attacks and eight deaths from the plague during the period. There were three fresh cases of cholera and four deaths from the same disease. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 101.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, the number of persons, who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,021, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,950, making a total of 4,971 persons. Departures by sea 668, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,767, making a total of 4,435 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 536 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in the several plague hospitals on Saturday was as follows :—Arthur Road, 46; Grant Road, 34; Julai, 18; Jain, 6; Hindu Fever, 5; Adumjee Peerbhoy, 2; Bhathia, 3; and Telugu, 1.

DEATH FROM PLAGUE.

About half-past 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, the dead body of a Hindu Koli, aged about forty years, name unknown, was found lying on the foot path in front of the wood depot of one Vishnoo Baloo, on the Reay Road, and about thirty paces away from the Narelwady Segregation Camp. The body was examined by Dr. Britto, who certified the death to be due to bubonic fever. The body was at once conveyed to the Worlee Cemetery for cremation.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports made by the Medical officers of the districts to the Plague Committee, on Saturday, it appears that the medical officer in charge of A Ward, assisted by two Justices of the Peace, visited houses in Borah and Hamal Streets, sweepers' and beggaries' chawls, and also in Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba. A suspicious case of fever was discovered from a house at Victoria Bunder, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. In the B Ward, 87 houses were examined, and four cases of plague were discovered, and removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Three medical officers visited 47 houses in D Ward, but no sick person was found. Thirty-two chawls were inspected in E Ward, and one suspicious case of plague was detected in a chawl at De Lisle Road. Inspection was also carried on in other wards, but no cases were found.

The following General Department Notification has been issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for general information :—"Please issue notice in your next *Government Gazette* and inform District officers, provincial newspapers, and Native States to following effect :—Persons intending to visit Hardwar during the approaching Somoati Amavas and Puranmashi fairs are warned that plague is prevalent in the town of Kankhal, which forms part of the Hardwar Municipal Union and is distant only one mile from Hardwar. Intending pilgrims are advised not to visit Hardwar at present, as the visit will be attended with danger and difficulty to themselves."

THE FAMINE.

THE Central Committee of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund met on the 19th instant to distribute further funds, as £7,000 had arrived from the Mansion House, Rs. 60,000 had been received out of a further refund of 2 lakhs promised by the Bengal Branch, Rs. 7,500 had been returned by Rajputana, and Rs. 25,000 had been collected by the Burmah Branch.

The reports received from branches showed that the most pressing wants at present are for clothing and warm blankets for the distressed people in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, as the infirm and weak, who have been kept alive throughout the hot weather and rains by the village relief system, might otherwise succumb to the cold of the coming winter. It appeared also that more grants for seed-grain for the rabi crop were urgently needed in the Central Provinces, and the returns published by the Government of India show that famine is at present far more acute in that province than elsewhere. The three worst Deccan districts of Bombay also desired further assistance to start distressed cultivators again, and the Burmah Committee also asked for a grant to relieve the impoverished cultivators of the Myingyan district in the spring. The committee decided to remit 1¼ lakhs to the Central Provinces and ¾ of a lakh to the N.-W.-P. at once, and on receipt of the further sum of Rs. 1,40,000, promised by the Bengal Committee, to send ¼ lakh more to the Central Provinces, Rs. 60,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 25,000 to Burmah.

The committee also elected Mr. E. N. Baker to be their vice-Chairman and honorary secretary, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. James, on six weeks' privilege leave. The philanthropic Mrs. Hauser has despatched upwards of 2,600 warm garments and blankets from the United States, with materials for several hundred more, which may be expected by the 15th proximo; and although the Mansion House Fund is closed, the Secretary of State has undertaken to receive and send out to India any further supplies of clothes and blankets which may be contributed in England and sent to the Stores Department of the India Office.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

During the week ending 16th instant there was more or less rain throughout the affected area excepting four talukas of Khandesh, one of Nasik, one of Kolaba and one of Bijapur. The standing crops are on the whole good, but in a few places they have been damaged by excessive rain or insects. Rabi sowings are progressing generally, and bajri and other early crops are being harvested in most of the affected districts. The prices of the staple food-grain have risen in Sholapur, Dharwar and Belgaum by 19 tolas, 15 tolas and 2 lbs., respectively, while they have fallen in the rest of the affected districts: the fall varying from 2 tolas in Satara to 1 lb. 33 tolas in Khandesh. The condition of the cultivating and labouring classes is generally improving. The daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants have fallen from 151,384 and 39,166, respectively, in the preceding week to 111,247 and 27,279 in the week under report. Excepting an increase of one in Ratnagiri, the numbers have decreased in all the districts. An estimate of Rs. 1,65,014 has been sanctioned for the construction of the Baramati-Nira Station Road in Poona, which is being carried out as a relief work, and one of Rs. 2,079 for the work of improvement to the Krishna Crossing at Umraj in Satara, which has been included in the famine programme. The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses was 76,053 in the week under report as compared with 88,024 in the preceding week. All the districts where such relief is in progress contribute to the decrease.

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and effects Permanent cure if Persevered—at MADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent writes :—Our Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, leaves here for Bombay, to-morrow, to marry his daughter to Mr. Morison, I.C.S. lately of Porebunder and now Collector of Sholapur.

It is understood that Gohelwar will shortly cease to be a political division of the Kathiawar Agency, and the first class States of the Agency will have direct communication with the Political Agent. In that case there will be no Vakils for such States with the Assistant Political Agents. Most of the first class States have consented to contribute to the salary of a Personal Assistant. On the abolition of the Gohelwar division the States of Palitana and Lathi, and the Thanas of Songurh, Datha, and Chowk will be placed under the political control of the Sorath division, the State of Wullah and the Chamardi Thana under Jhalawar, and the State of Jasdan and the Babra Thana under Halar. Under recent rules the Political Agent has to endorse his remarks on appeals and petitions forwarded to Government. This is an innovation, and has supporters and opponents. The camp of the Assistant Political Agent, Captain Carnegy, is still at Gondal.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in Palanpur, the High School there is closed, and no preliminary examination was held for the Matriculation examination. Our Political Agent has ordered the following preventive measures to be enforced with reference to the plague :—(*a*) Observation camps with 7 day's detention, and disinfection of clothing to be established at all the coast ports where passengers are landed; (*b*) medical inspection to be carried out at the Wadhwan C. S. against the Ahmedabad side, at the Rajkote C. S. against the Morvi Railway, and at Dhola against the Ahmedabad side, to detect those who may have avoided inspection camps at infected places; (*c*) the respective State administrations to carry out medical examination and registration of the names and addresses of all persons alighting at their capitals and principal towns coming from infected areas, which will be published weekly in the Agency "Gazette"; such persons to be visited every other day for a week after their arrival by the town or village authority appointed and for the purpose; (*d*) Prant officers to report at the end of a week the measures taken by each State to carry out these measures and, where practicable, to satisfy themselves by personal inspection that they are efficient.

There was a slight earthquake at the port of Jodia, under Navanagar, on the 14th instant.

The State of Wadhwan intends taking a loan of some thousands of rupees from the Wullah State, on the security of a village, situated in the Zillah jurisdiction.

Azam Naja Wala, a young Kathi Chief of Jetpur-Bilkha, has applied for permission to be allowed to join and serve the frontier expedition.

During the last two years, the Junagadh State has deprived some four respectable members of the local bar of their privilege of attending the Junagadh courts. It is said that the State is about to take similar action with reference to another pleader. It is not easy to form any opinion either as to the conduct of the pleaders concerned, or as to the action of the State in absence of circumstances which can only come to light when the pleaders may come forward with their protests. The interests of the public require that the matter should be cleared up.

The Cutch Mahajans, it is said, will again close their shops during the Dewali holidays as the Durbar has not yet fulfilled their promise to give a written agreement that they would not allow cows to be exported in future.

A serious case of theft is reported from Junagurh, cash and jewellery worth about twenty thousand rupees having been stolen from the Jain temple at a time not yet specified. The thieves have not yet been traced out.

There has been a great sensation here about certain letters addressed by and to Prince Edalkhanji of Junagadh—alleged to have been missing and not duly delivered from the Post Office. Under orders from the Post-Master-General, the Inspecter of the Kathiawar Post Offices has made a departmental inquiry, but the result has not yet been made known.

In April last a Parmar, of Muli, a Bhayat of that State, betrothed his daughter to the heir-apparent of the Amran Durbar, who is a Khawas by caste. The girl's uncle, who did not approve of the betrothal, laid a complaint before the police that she had left for Amran—stealing away property worth about Rs. 15. The warrant that was issued for her arrest was not executed before the marriage was celebrated. Eventually the Amran Durbar objected to her appearance before the Mooli court and the Mooli Manager's proceedings have terminated by the case being struck off.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. DE SMART, Half Pay List, has been permitted to return to India in view to his restoration to the effective list.

CAPTAIN H. BONHAM-CARTER, R.E., and Lieutenant F.M. Westropp, R.E., have been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

MAJOR C. B. MAYNE, R.E., has been placed under orders for India in place of Major E. Agar.

THE wound pension of £70 a year granted to Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, of the Political Department, has been made permanent, with effect from the 2nd April last.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF OCTOBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Sirsa and Karachi, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains much the same as yesterday and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bangalore, Ghadechi, Veraval and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Jacobabad and the lowest 50° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Nagpur and Secunderabad, and a few drops at Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti and Raipur. The weather conditions are somewhat favourable for local rain in Berar, and at and about Raipur, Belgaum, Goa and Karwar.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen briskly over north of the bay and risen briskly in Diamond Island. The changes are due to north north-West advance of the depression over the Bay. In the other parts of the Indian region the changes are generally slight and pressure distribution is unchanged. Winds are cyclonic over the Bay area, they are southerly and south-easterly in Burma, north-easterly in Bengal, north-westerly in Ganjam and south-westerly in Madras. Elsewhere the winds are generally between north-west and north-east, but on the Bombay Coast southerly breezes are reported. The force is freshening at the head of the Bay and falling lighter at Diamond Island. The distribution of mean temperature is relatively to normal unchanged. Heat remains low over South Punjab, Rajputana and Bombay and greater than usual elsewhere. The greatest abnormal excess is seven degrees at Bhamo and the greatest abnormal defect is six degrees at Deesa. The highest maximum is 98·8 at Tinnevelly. Showery weather is reported at Burma, Lower Bengal and parts of the peninsula and the Central Provinces. Secunderabad and Jossore report over one inch of rain, but elsewhere the amounts are small.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—14 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 35 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Bullionist s—34 cases whisky, Morenas and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macrae s—2 cases soap, and 1 case tooth powder, Jaffer Allarakhia.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead brandy, S B Frazer and Sons; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Gutenfels s—2 cases glassware, A Valley and Co.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Tokio 2—250 barrels chemicals, G H Allibhoy; 76 crates earthenware, H A K H Tyeb; 324 barrels chemicals, A Bhaga; 213 barrels, chemicals, K Ramdas; 7 cases writing paper etc, A H Kikabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste s—2 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 4 cases glassware, H Robertsek and Co; 2 cases stationery, D Mody and Co; 8 cases glass bangles, E Caderbhoy 4 cases soap, D Dadabhoy.
Imperator s—18 cases glassware, Noormahomed Vullubhoy 12 bales paper, D R Umrigar and Co; 50 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 3 cases glassware, D Hassam.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE DISTURBANCE AT MANDALAY.

A STORY OF BURMESE FOLLY.

RAID ON FORT DUFFERIN.

GALLANTRY OF MAJOR AND MRS. DOBBIE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rangoon Gazette* gives the following account of the Fort Dufferin affair:—There was a most serious disturbance here last night (Monday) in the Fort near the South gate about nine o'clock.

A number of Burmans, armed with dahs and led by a hpoongyi, entered the Fort at the South gate evidently with the intention of making a raid on the officers' quarters, and meeting a soldier of the Royal Scots named Maclean and a Mrs. Wilson, who were out for a walk, they attacked them and wounded them with their dahs.

The woman's screams attracted the attention of Major and Mrs. Dobbie who were at dinner and Major Dobbie ran out to see what was the matter. Seeing a number of armed Burmans he ran back for his revolver and went out again. The dacoits by that time were coming to his house when he fired at them. They made several rushes for him, but he was able to keep them off and killed or wounded some four or five of them.

By this time the sound of the firing had attracted the attention of other officers and several of them came out. The dacoits by this time had, finding Major Dobbie's resistance too much for them, retreated and were pursued. Some of them ran out of the Fort and some towards the east inside the Fort. Lieutenant Harington got a nasty cut over the head from one of the dacoits, the hpoongyi, it is said, whom he clubbed down with his fowling piece.

By half-past nine all the gates were guarded, the Military were on guard inside and outside of the Moat, and as no one was allowed to get into the Fort from outside, and people did not know what was happening inside the Fort, all sorts of stories were going about. Neither Mrs. Wilson nor Private Maclean, who were both horribly cut up, the latter having his right hand cut clean off, are expected to live.

Five dacoits were killed, some two or three wounded, and altogether by this morning (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock, eight prisoners were made inside the Fort, and some, it is said, were caught outside.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman, who has arrived from Mandalay, has supplied us with the following account of what took place:

For some time past a hpoongyi, usually residing at the Arracan Pagoda, has been closely watched by the police, as he was known to be disaffected and it was rumoured he was planning a rising. On Monday night the police had warning that he was on the move, but unfortunately the telephone from the Town to the Fort would not work, and a letter was at once despatched by mounted messenger to Mr. Snadden, the District Superintendent, telling him that there would probably be some trouble. The messenger arrived too late to give warning, as the hpoongyi had been very rapid in his movements.

With a band of men, variously estimated at from fifteen to thirty, armed with dahs, he set out for the Fort and entered by the South gate. It had been the custom for years to keep a military guard at the gates, but this was recently withdrawn and the only bar to the progress of the dacoits was one Civil policeman. It is not clear what the aim of the band was. Even Burmans could hardly hope to capture the Fort with twenty or thirty men, though led by a hpoongyi with a charmed life. Most probably they meant to kill all the Europeans they could find; at all events, when passing the two bungalows on the left hand side of the road, occupied by Major Dobbie and Captain Ditmas respectively, they met Private Maclean, of the Royal Scots, and Mrs. Wilson, widow of a soldier of the same regiment, and at once attacked them. Maclean was so badly cut about the right arm, that his forearm has had to be amputated from the elbow, and Mrs. Williams was also brutally slashed about the body.

Major Dobbie, Fourth Burma Battalion, hearing the noise, came out and saw entering his compound the band of Burmans. He at once rushed back for his revolver, an eight-chambered one, and went out to meet them. They attacked him, and he fired on them till his cartridges were exhausted. Mrs Dobbie then gallantly brought him more and he continued firing to such effect that the hpoongyi and three others were killed and three seriously wounded. The Burmans then made off. The firing was heard and the guard quickly turned out and the gates were closed. The police then scoured the place but did not succeed in making any arrests until the following day, when a few suspects were taken.

Briefly this is the story and it is an extraordinary one. It only shows that even nearly twelve years after the annexation there are numbers of foolish Burmans in the country, who think that armed with dahs and led by a hpoongyi they can oust the British. For some time past there have been stories going about amongst the Burmese, that in consequence of the march of the victorious army of the Sultan on India, this province would soon be denuded of troops. Possibly they thought the troops and police had already gone and that the great Burmese festival of Thadingyut was a fitting opportunity for the rising. However, that may be, they now know that the "rebellion" has been crushed by one British officer and his wife.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A correspondent telegraphs to us, under Thursday's date, another account of the Mandalay disturbance. He says:—The story of the raid is quite correct. About twenty men under a mad hpoongyi armed with dahs and spears, marched from Payagyi to the South gate of the Fort, the object being to attack the Palace, get arms and drive the English out.

On the bridge outside the Fort they met a soldier and Mrs. Wilson, a widow, engaged to him. They attacked them, and the soldier and Mrs. Wilson ran inside the Fort and gave the alarm.

Major Dobbie came out with a revolver and met the rebels at his compound gate and shot several and kept them off, aided by his orderly and servants. Mrs. Dobbie brought ammunition and Miss. Hogg got swords.

Captain Carrick and Lieutenant Harington arrived, and then Lieutenant Simpson and Lieutenant Carleton. All made a sally with the orderlies, and a fight ensued in the gateway of the Fort, the hpoongyi and several other Burmans being killed.

Lieutenant Harington was cut on the head and received other slight wounds on the body and his orderly was wounded. The remaining rebels fled.

The soldier's hand was cut off and he was otherwise injured and his condition is serious. Mrs. Wilson is also severely cut.

Lieutenant Harington and the others are doing well.

In all four rebels were killed and six more captured, of whom five were wounded. They have fully confessed their guilt.

Major Dobbie made a brilliant defence, unaided at first, splendidly supported by Mrs. Dobbie and Miss Hogg, and by his dhobie and his orderly, both of whom were wounded.

Two more men were captured on Wednesday night at Thanzebe and both have confessed. Maung Hpo Gyi and a Shan broker, Maung San Du, have been arrested on suspicion of having instigated the plot. Everything is now quiet.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Telegraphic particulars received state:—The police at Payagyi knew the hpoongyi's band had collected there at seven oclock and telephoned the news to other quarters. The band, however, by half-past eight were at the South gate ready to attack the officers' quarters. The nearest house to the gate is Major Dobbie's and this would certainly have been attacked and the occupants massacred had not the rebels seen McLean and the widow, Mrs. Wilson. They determined to kill these first and McLean was struck a blow with a dah on the head and fell. Then Mrs. Wilson was attacked. McLean jumped up to defend her and received a blow which severed his right hand. Still he helped her up to the fence of Major Dobbie's house and rushed in for help.

The Dobbies were at dinner and had heard the woman's screams, Major Dobbie immediately rushed out with McLean but seeing armed men, rushed back and took a revolver from his wife who had got and loaded it and rushing back fired three shots at the band, who now prepared to attack the house. Some rushed to the other gate and Major Dobbie had to fire in two directions. Two orderlies and a dhoby with sticks now came up to assist Major Dobbie, who when the shots were all expended ran back, reloaded and came back again.

McLean, after dragging Mrs. Wilson over the fence, got back to the house and sat down exhausted from loss of blood. "I can't help him; my hand is cut off," was all he could say. The rebels seeing their attempts to rush the house were fruitless and that others would be coming, retreated.

Lieutenants Simpson, Harington Carleton and Captain Carrick then joined fight. Lieutenant Harington's gun missing fire he got a severe cut on the head, Lieutenant Simpson bowling over his assailant, the hpoongyi leader. Then ensued a sauve qui peut, most of the rebels escaping by the South gate; others, chiefly wounded, hid in the Fort. The gates were guarded and search parties were sent all over the Fort and between the Wall and Moat, the Mounted Infantry patrolling the Moat Road. Some men were captured during the night and others next morning and day. Four of the dacoits were killed and two wounded were found near Major Dobbie's second gate. Seven Prisoners have been taken altogether.

McLean and Mrs. Wilson were taken to the Station Hospital. The latter had terrible gashes on her back above her corset, on her right upper arm, and on her right hand, the thumb of which had to be amputated. McLean lost his right hand which Major Dobbie picked up next day, the small finger of the left hand, and sustained terrible cuts on the head and face. To-day both had high fever and their condition is critical. They were engaged and were going home next March. McLean is about 26 years of age and Mrs. Wilson about the same age. Great sympathy is felt for them.

Major Dobbie's pluck certainly saved his, his family's and many other lives. His dhoby and orderlies, who were all wounded, fought most bravely, though armed only with sticks. Mrs. Dobbie's courage and presence of mind is above all praise.

The foolish Burman followers of the hpoongyi believed that they were invulnerable and that the hpoongyi's waving his robe would dissolve all bullets. It is said that the hpoongyi openly declared to some people that he would be king that night. Another hpoongyi was in the gang and was caught. All the prisoners have been removed to jail. Certain arrests were made yerterday by Maung Ni but this is not confirmed.

THE HPOONGYI WHO WANTED TO BE KING.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the hpoongyi, the leader of the band who attacked Fort Dufferin on Monday night:

His name is U-we-la-tha, and he possesses also a title bestowed presumably by himself, but he is under the delusion that he is none other than the Setkya Mintha, a famous Burmese prince who was drowned in the Irrawaddy seventy years ago. The Burmans are under the belief that this Prince will return, and the hpoongyi, turning their belief to his own account, gave out that he was the Prince himself. A year ago last August it was expected that he wouldcollect a body of followers and attack No. 6 guard for the purpose of getting arms and afterwards doing mischief, but though some men collected, apparently they could not screw their courage to the sticking place, and the threatened attack did not come off. After that, it was probably thought that the hpoongyi would not be able to collect enough men foolish enough to undertake such a hare-brained enterprise, but his movements and actions were watched. He went away for some time and returned to Mandalay about four months ago, but kept quite quiet until two days before the recent attack. He seems to have then suddenly made up his mind to make an attack on the Palace, with the idea of seating himself on the throne, and proclaiming himself king. He sent out to neighbouring villages for followers, probably knowing that the people of Mandalay were not so easily gulled as jungle folk. Three men came from Thonzebe, a village about 10 miles north, two or three from Madeya side, and others from other jungle villages, and they met at U-we-la-tha's kyaung on Sunday. The mad man seems to have told his men that he possessed miraculous powers, and could, by merely waving his robe in front of them, turn bullets into water, so that they would have nothing to fear. He also promised them any quantity of loot as a reward. Having once ascended the throne, he would become possessed of still more marvellous powers, and all the English would disappear, or become paralyzed. By these means he persuaded about 20 men to say that they would follow him. Maung Te, of Shansu, was appointed the hpoongyi's "boh," and there were other leaders, men who had previously been mixed up in dacoities, and who had brought one or two followers of their own. Most of the the rebels were men of middle age and upwards, and Nga Kyaw, an old boh, who was among those subsequently killed, was about 70 years old.

On the 11th, another meeting was held at the kyaung, the men sitting underneath, and the leaders consulting in the kyaung. They had all got long dahs and some had spears or pointed sticks. These weapons they had brought from their villages or had bought in Mandalay. Suddenly the phoongyi announced that he would start at once, and the whole band set out in a body. This must have been about 7-30 p. m., and as the streets were full of people looking at the illuminations and going to pwes held in honour of the great annual Thadingyut Festival, the end of the Buddhist Lent, the rebels were no doubt able to move along in the crowds without attracting notice. Their dahs they could have concealed without very much difficulty. It was an exceptionally brilliant moonlight night.

Our correspondent continues: From the confessions of those who were afterwards captured, it appeared that they marched straight to the South Gate of the Palace, and waited on the roadway just opposite the bridge, probably tucking up their putsoes and getting their weapons ready. This was nearly half-past eight, for Mrs. Swinhoe, who was driving home from the Upper Burma Club alone, as her husband was away at Wuntho at the time, saw a body of men, standing just near the end of the bridge as she came over it. No doubt had she met them on the bridge, which they must have crossed almost directly afterwards, she would have shared the fate of the unfortunate soldier and Mrs. Wilson whom they met on their way into the Fort.

It appears that this soldier, whose name is Private McLean, of the Royal Scots Regiment, was walking back into the Fort in company with Mrs. Wilson, a Sergeant's widow, to whom he is engaged to be married. As they were crossing the bridge the rebels came up to them and attacked them, inflicting some dah cuts on the soldier, when both managed to rush through the gateway into the Fort. Poor Mrs. Wilson tried to escape in the police guard building just inside the gate, but the rebels caught her and cut her about severely. The soldier ran for help to Major Dobbie's bungalow which is the first house inside the Fort, and shouting "They are murdering us" rushed back again, still quite unarmed, to try and protect Mrs. Wilson. No doubt the poor man was too much distracted to ask for a weapon or explain what was actually happening, as he rushed back at once, and seems to have bravely attempted to drive off the rebels and save Mrs, Wilson. He was, of course terribly cut about, and his right hand was cut clean off by a dah stroke. Major Dobbie ran out to see what it, was, thinking it was only a drunken brawl, and hearing a woman screaming. He got over his gate, which is merely a low structure such as all the Fort bungalows have and advanced towards the culvert leading to the main road. Here the rebels saw him and give immediate chase, and Major Dobbie ran as hard as he could back to his house and shouted to his wife to bring his pistol and go upstairs and shut the doors. With great presence of mind Mrs. Dobbie, without wasting a moment, loaded her husband's revolver and gave it to him, together with a few spare cartridges, and Major Dobbie had just time to get back to the compound gate as the crowd of Burmans was about to swarm over it.

Fortunately Major Dobbie is a marksman with a revolver and has been in a tight place before, and firing three or four shots in quick succession, at close quarters, he managed to prevent the rebels getting at him. This stubborn defence by one European, and the fact that he hit his man every time, seems to have disconcerted them a bit, but still, contrary to Major Dobbie's expectations they did not turn and run. In fact they seemed determined to get at him. The soldier at this point ran along the road towards the other gate of the compound which was open, and the rebels pursued him, but Major Dobbie ran inside the fence and again fired several shots into them from only a yard or two distance. His orderly and dhobie had come up and bravely closed the gate after helping the soldier in, each receiving dah cuts in doing so, the dhobie being somewhat severely wounded.

Major Dobbie's ammunition having now run out, he shouted for more, and Mrs. Dobbie was coming down the path to give it to him when her boy took it and gave it to his master. While Major Dobbie reloaded, his orderly and dhobbie kept the crowd off with tent poles. On receiving three or four more shots from Major Dobbie, who was quickly thinning their ranks, the rebels turned and made off in the direction of the gate, and just then Captain Carrick and Lieutenant Harington, both of the 4th Burma Battalion, came up. An orderly gave Lieutenant Harington a sword, and he subsequently got a shot gun of which he made excellent use. Being thus reinforced, Major Dobbie ordered a soortie, which was made, it being supposed that the rebels had gone through the Fort Gate. At this time Lieutenants Carleton and Simpson, of the 3rd Burma Battalion, came up with guns and joined the party. After going through the gate it was found that the rebels had remained concealed inside, and they appeared, blocking up the inner end of the long brick gateway. A fight ensued, the details of which must be left over for the present. It may be said generally, that the rebels were completely driven away, the hpoongyi was killed, and Lieut. Harington, who gave two men right and left barrels in the chest and then broke his gun over another, was cut over the head with a dad, and slightly wounded on the body, but is doing all right. Four rebels were killed outright and six have since been captured, five of them being wounded. Later on, two more were captured. They have fully confessed the crime.

The soldier is in a serious condition, but Mrs. Wilson, though most severely cut about, is getting on well. She managed to escape to Captain Ditmas' house where Mrs. Ditmas attended to her. The greatest praise is due, not only to Major Dobbie for his gallant action, but also to Mrs. Dobbie, who kept her head, and helped her husband in every possible way, and to Miss Hogg who collected swords and other weapons, and gave the alarm. The orderly and house servants gave every assistance, and it is due to the plucky defence made by the whole household that several horrible murders were not committed of Europeans and others by the rebels.

A telegram from Mandalay, dated Friday morning, says:—

A number of arrests have been made of persons said to be implicated in the late disturbance.

The chief of these are an ex-Minister, named O Wun, one of Theebaw's men, and one Boh Tet, an ex-convict, and former rebel or patriot. Both, it is said, promised to bring men to assist the hpoongyi, and the latter actually took part in the fight. One of the others is a ruby merchant of the Arakan Pagoda quarter, who promised, it is said, the sinews of war for the enterprise.

Mrs. Wilson's hand has had to be amputated to prevent lockjaw.

DR. MARKS ON THE OUTRAGE.

Dr. Marks writes:—All Europeans who know the Upper Burmans intimately are aware that a very widespread belief prevails amongst the people that certain subcutaneous operations performed with appropriate incantations and ceremonies render the recipient impervious to bullets, wounds or pain. I had much experience of this delusion during my residence at the Court of King Mindoon Min, 1869-1875. I once nearly got into serious trouble by exposing it in the presence of Prince Theebaw and my other royal pupils in the clergy house built for me by the king. A large number of yellow-robed gentry came into my room one morning and boasted of their invulnerability and especially of one of their number who had been trebly inoculated. I engaged him in conversation while I got a small eagle penknife with which I suddenly gave him an unexpected dig in his thigh. He fairly leaped into the air and shrieked aloud and although the wound was the merest scratch, he threatened to report the matter to the *Thathanabaing*, or Archbishop and to the King. I did not care to risk the trouble, so I mollified him in the manner usual amongst hpoongyis. The princes and laity had a good laugh over the matter, and so it ended. But I got a gentle intimation from the Palace not to do it again, and I didn't.

The part that this delusion played during the War of Annexation and the after dacoit trouble is well-known. It is a factor not to be neglected by our rulers. To us and to our educated Burman fellow-subjects it is, of course, a miserable absurdity, whose utter worthlessness has but to be put to the proof to be manifested. But to the mass of Burmans, especially up-country, it is as strong an article of belief as it was under the *ancien regime*. Jack Burman may be a socialist but he is conservative to the backbone and dislikes above all things whatever disturbs his ancestral beliefs and customs. To say that a thing is *Burmoh tonzan* applies an effectual closure to all argument. And this is especially the case with the elder hpoongyis and those who reverence them. We may call the leader of the Mandalay gang a mad hpoongyi, and for all I know the designation may be true. But there was method in his madness which inspired belief in it to another hpoongyi and their lay followers. And I write to say that this madness is by no means an insolated of solitary case. The belief is widespread amongst the uneducated Burmans and those who are least in touch with European civilization and culture. It is remarked as strange that after so many years the Burmans should still cherish such absurd ideas. It might have been thought that the lessons given to them ten or twelve years ago would have been sufficient to eradicate such nonsense from their minds. My own belief is that the further we go from the War of Annexation, the longer the interval that elapses, the stronger grows the notion amongst the illiterate monks and laity that the English raj is but a passing phase of their history, and that the forces are working which will restore the Burmese Kingdom. I am not discrediting Burmese loyalty among the well-informed and intelligent portion of the nation. But I am writing of the uninformed people who have no accurate information of what took place when their country passed under British rule, and who not unnaturally fail to see what advantages accrue to them from the change. After the war of 1852-54 the Royal Chronicles at Mandalay recorded that a party of white foreigners in the above years invaded the territory of the Lord of the White Elephant, &c., &c. His Majesty's invincible soldiers attacked and defeated them, and would have exterminated or driven them into the sea, but that they petitioned for mercy and His Majesty in his clemency not only pardoned them, but gave them a large sum of money wherewith to buy food; and because they said that they were very far from their home, the King graciously allowed them to stay in the Province of Pegu as far as Toungoo and Thayetmyo. Not long ago in a Government School, I asked a class of boys "Who was the last King of Burma?" "Theebaw:" "Who succeeded him?" "No one, *he will come back again.*" The answer was the general opinion of the boys.

The circumstances of our rule in Burma are peculiar, and are different from that of any other portion of our Indian Empire. I have lived and worked among Burmans for nearly forty years—Burmans of all classes and ages from royalty to the poorest, and I love them dearly. They have noble and excellent qualities. They are affectionate and *grateful*. I lived for five years in Mandalay and never had a door to my house, nor a guard to my gate. But the Burmese have their failings also. They have not inaptly been called the Irish of the East. And as the Saxon rulers of the Distressful Island have not succeeded in winning the affection and confidence of the sons of Erin, so I fear that the English rulers of this country are getting out of touch with the Burmese. It is too early to Judge. But at first sight it certainly appears that the late lamentable disturbance in Mandalay ought to have been prevented and the regrettable loss to life avoided. That a mad hpoongyi, with known mischievous proclivities, should have been left unshadowed till the moment when it was too late seems inexplicable. Any and every fool who thinks himself invulnerable ought to be under police observation, or better still, under lock and key, where a few stripes of rattan physic, properly applied, would take the conceit out of him. And that a fort of one European and two native regiments should have no sentry at the gate at such a time as this, is simply amazing. How large a proportion of all the catastrophes which Anglo-Indian history records have been due to over-confidence, i. e., idleness.

"Out of touch with the Burmans," I recall to memory Sir Arthur Phayre, Fytche, Ardagh, Horace Browne, Dahvid, Browne and others, whose names are cherished by the Burmans to this day. I do not wish to pose as *Laudator temporis acti me puero*. But I cannot but ask where all their successors. Nowadays officers have not time to know the people, to cultivate their acquaintance, to indentify themselves with their interests and promote their welfare. The Government machinery is so complicated, the office work so exigeant, the routine so cast-iron, there is no room for elasticity, for friendly intercourse with the people. The perpetual changes of officers is the most serious impediment of all. There can be no mutual confidence where changes are so imminent. The people learn to love and trust an officer to-day who is sent off to the remotest bounds to-morrow, and his place is taken by another whose idiosyncrasis are entirely different. Fervent and intelligent loyalty can hardly be expected to flourish under such conditions. Peace and order may be ensured but something more than these is desired now, and may be essentially necessary in those times of stress which all history tells us to expect.

Right glad I am to see the efforts being made in Rangoon and in Maulmain to revive Burmese sports and pastimes. In no better way can our rulers win the hearts of our merry and laughter loving fellow subjects than by fostering their national games and sports, not only on these grand occasions but in their villages and towns and on their local feast days. And if Government officers would take more interest in the schools and scholars, and visit them frequently—not only once a year and on state occations. If they would see what the pupils are learning, if they would talk to them a few words on current events, that is to say, get in touch with them, know them. And if officers could and would keep up more state. The Burmans are a theatrically-minded people, their rulers of old were fearfully and wonderfully made up, and maintained great exterior dignity of place. One Chief Commissioner in a "suit of dittos" got into a ticca gharry at Government House, thence embarked on a sampan to get to a coasting steamer to go on tour! The Burmese hardly appreciated this as the proper course for the Maha Mingyi, the ruler of the Province.

THE MORADABAD SEDITION CASE.

As already announced this prosecution was instituted in August last under the orders of the Local Government.

The accused, Amba Pershad, who was the proprietor and publisher of a paper called the Jami-ul-Alum absconded before the issue of process, but was arrested on September 18th in Moradabad while apparently on the way to give himself up. An enquiry was held by the District Magistrate who committed the accused for trial on the charge that he, by the publication on July 4th of an article entitled "A sample before the abolition of the liberty of the Press," had attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

The case came on for hearing in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Moradabad on the 20th instant.

Mr. Chamier, Government Advocate, and Kunwar Parmanand appeared for the prosecution, and Pundit Bishen Narayan Das, barrister-at-law of Lucknow for the defence. The accused, on the charge being read out, pleaded "guilty," stating that he had tendered an unreserved apology to the Local Government and that he threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

It is unnecessary to give the contents of the article complained of. The nature of it may be gathered from its title and from the fact that the accused pleaded "guilty." A translation of the article having been put in and tested by the Judge, and counsel having addressed the Court on the question of sentence, the proceedings terminated. It was announced that judgment whoul be delivered on the 29th instant.

THE WARREN HASTINGS.

THE *Pioner* writes:—Lieutenant W. G. Windham and Sub-Lieutenant E. W. Huddleston, of the Royal Indian Marine, have been awarded Lloyd's silver medal in recognition of their service in saving life on the occasion of the wreck of the Warren Hastings. It is perhaps not generally known that this medal is presented by the Corporation of Lloyds as an honorary acknowledgment to those who have by extraordinary exertions contributed to the saving of life at sea. In the present instance the silver medal has been granted to two or three other officers besides Lieutenants Windham and Huddleston, and the Society's bronze medal to one or two of the soldiers who were on board the ill-fated vessel and distinguished themselves. The subject of the medal is taken from the Odyssey, where Ulysses, after various adventures during his return to his native Ithaca, subsequent to the fall of Troy, is described as being rescued from the perils of a storm by Leucothoe—

> "A mortal once,
> But now an azure sister of the main."

The words addressed by Leucothoe to the shipwrecked hero represent the action of the obverse side—

> "This heavenly scarf beneath the bosom bind,
> And live: give all thy terrors to the Wind."

The reverse is taken from a medal of Augustus; a circlet of oak—the reward given by the Romans to him who saved the life of a citizen—and within the motto—"Ob cives servatos."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE art of casting bronze is very ancient; one cannot tell how ancient, though the bronze age appears to have been preceded by a copper age in Egypt, if not in other parts of the world. Casting bronze at a single jet, however, only dates from the end of the seventh century. An earth mould was used for large bells, a sand mould for general work, and a wax mould for fine work. Sand is open to the objection that statues have to be moulded in pieces and fitted together. Wax, on the other hand, permits of casting in one piece, but is expensive, and has other great drawbacks. Quite recently, however, M. Le Bourg, a Frenchman, has introduced a gelaine mould which appears destined to supplant wax.

Gelatine, ordinarily hard, softens in water, and hardens again, but when glycerine and glucose are used in place of water, it remains soft for a long time. With this soft gelatine he makes partial moulds of the statues to be cast, and unites these into a single mould, which is utilised in the same way as the wax mould. The new process does not require any particular skill to handle, and reproduces the work very faithfully. It is likely to recommend itself to sculptors and bronze founders.

The colours of soap bubbles are due to the film of water causing some of the waves of light reflected from its inner and outer surface to cancel each other and produce tints. The same effect is seen in films of oil or tar on water, in scales of old glass, and in pearls. Paper and other substances are now coloured in this way by M. Charles Henry, a French inventor. A thin plate of transparent liquid, consisting of turpentine or rectified benzine, containing a little gum damar if the paper is white, and Judean bitumen if it is black, is shed over the wetted paper. When dried on the surface, this film gives a rainbow or iridescent appearance of the paper. Pottery, wood, glass, metal, and some other substances can be tinted in this way, but so far the results are got with paper. The process is at work in the manufactory of M. Roudillon, 3, Rue Thenard, Paris.

M. Moissan, the French chemist, succeeded in making diamonds in the electric furnace by dissolving carbon in molten lead; and Dr. Quirino Majorama has now made small crystals by vapourising carbon in the electric arc and submitting it to a pressure of 5,000 atmospheres by means of a piston or plunger. This news confirms our former suggestion that diamonds might be formed from carbon vapour under pressure in crevices of volcanic rocks. It is curious that Signor Majorama's method should have been anticipated by a writer of fiction. We have seen a short story in manuscript, written several years ago, even before Moissan's experiments, in which the hero made diamonds from carbon artifically in an electric furnace under great pressure. Majorama's results are published in the "Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei."

M. Moissan has been investigating a fact observed by Sir William Crookes, F. R. S., to wit, that when a diamond is placed in a Crookes tube excited by electricity, it loses its lustre. Moissan finds that the diamond is, in fact, transformed into graphite, or plumbago, such as writing pencils are made of, and that the transformation takes place at a high temperature, over 2,000 degs. Centigrade.

An American scientific journal advocates the establishment of schools of fire extinction in great cities such as New York. The school should possess large grounds for the practice of the men and for making experiments with new extinguishers. At Paris and Berlin lectures illustrated with models are given to firemen, but, so far as we know, a regular training school is still to seek in the world. The advantages of such institutions are too obvious to remark upon, and the sooner they are started the better. Why should London wait?

An impression is gaining ground in America that the chainless cycle will yet supplant the chain machine. It is now several years since a bevel-gearing cycle was introduced, but hitherto the chain-gearing has held its own. Nevertheless, chain-gearing is apt to get foul, and when boxed in makes the cycle rather unsightly. For our own part, we feel sure that the chain-gearing is not the final form and only keeps its place until a better has been devised.

M. Sagnac, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, has shown that metals exert on the Rontgen rays a "selective absorption," just as bodies do on ordinary light—that is to say, metals allow some of the rays to pass and absorb others. Moreover, the surface of the metal emits new rays not so easily transmitted as the "X" rays by some bodies, such as mica, aluminium, black paper, and air. These rays are themselves modified by aluminium.

The "Photo-Rovue," a French contemporary, is getting up a monster petition for the prevention of injury to photographic plates in baggage examined by the Rontgen rays. It is proposed to deal with baggage holding these plates separately, in fact, to open them in a special room illuminated by red light.

The humble but appetising fare, tripe and onions, is generally thought very digestible, and is recommended for supper by Brillat-Savarin, whose apt name must have helped his reputation as an authority on cooking. Dr. P. Solomon, however, is of a different opinion. His experiments on the living subject, as published by the United States Agricultural Department, tend to show that "in general there is no marked difference in the digestibility of tripe and meat."

MM. Thomas and Prevost of Crefeld, France, have succeeded in giving to cotton a silky gloss by a chemical and mechanical process, and some think that cotton will replace silk to a certain extent in the textile industries. Previous attempts by Chardonne and others have been a failure. The process is that first introduced by Mercer, a French chemist, 50 years ago, and consists in submitting the cotton to the action of a cold alkaline bath. The cotton is then stretched, and rubbed energetically to improve the gloss.

Professor Mason, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, U.S., has recently discussed the question of scientific evidence. At the American Bar, as at our own, witnesses are classified into liars,—liars and scientific experts. Mr. Mason endeavours to account for the low grade of science in the scale. He blames first the cross-examination of the court, which does not speak the language of science, and does not understand it. Hence counsel ask puzzling and sometimes monstrous questions. Scientific witnesses also encounter deep-rooted prejudices in court, which they cannot remove. As President Jordan once said, "There is no nonsense so unscientific that men called educated will not accept it as science"; and they will shift the burden of proof on the man of science opposed to their view. Adverse authorities, and even his own earlier opinions, are quoted against him, so he ought to be well up in these. "If I had only not written my first book," laments the distinguished author, just as a great composer once said of his first opera, "It is one of my early crimes. The expert, above all things, should provide things honest in the sight of all men. He should be interested in the case as if it were his own, but not allow his interest or fellings to bias his judgment. Experiments should be tried beforehand to ensure success. Care must be taken in reports not to leave out matters well-known to the expert but not to the public. In short, the expert should be absolutely truthful, clear and terse in his statements, homely and apt in his illustrations, incapable of being led beyond his proper field, and as fearful of illegitimate knowledge as he is fearless of ignorance."

A green lizard with two tails was recently caught in a vine of the Herault by M. Gervais, of Gigean. The tails are precisely similar, and branch from the same root. They do not detract from the appearance of the animal, which is rather pretty.

A recent Kew Bulletin calls attention to the importance of cultivating the papaw (Caria papya) in India. The unripe fruit of this plant yields "papain," or "vegetable pepsin," a digestive substance. The West Indians and Mexicans are said to make tough meat tender by rubbing it with papaw leaf.

A circular of the United States Department of Agriculture on the camphor tree states that it thrives in Egypt, the Canaries, South-east France, Buenos Ayres, California, and Madagascar. In Tokio, Japan, they withstand the frosty nights of winter, and a minimum temperature of 12 degrees Fahr. The conditions for successful cultivation of the tree appear to be a minimum winter temperature of 20 degrees Fahr., fifty inches or so of rain in the warm growing season, and abundance of plant food rich in nitrogen.

The tin mines of the West of Europe are said by classic authors to have preceded the Roman occupation, and M. Davy, a Breton, after fifteen years of research, confirms this opinion as far as the tin mines of Abbaretz-Nozay are concerned. They were exploited by the Gauls, and abandoned towards the epoch of the Roman conquest. Iron, on the other hand, was exploited in the Loire-Inferieure before the Romans came, and the work went on in Roman times.

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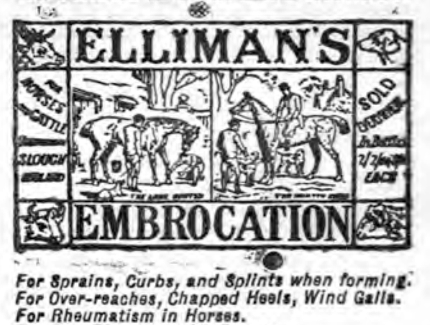

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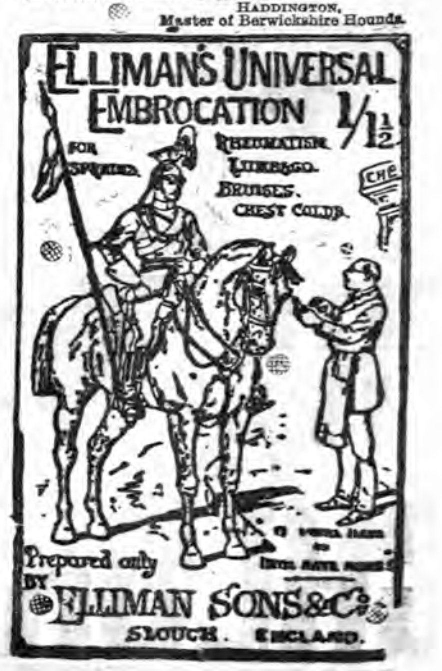
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